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The War Program

GUIDE BOOKS TO THE WORLD

"YOU and your outfit have come to New Caledonia not only as friends to help guard the strategic interest of the United Nations in a distant and vital corner of the world, but virtually as discoverers," begins the Pocket Guide to New Caledonia.

"You are to do your duty in North Africa as a soldier of the United States, and this guidebook has been prepared to assist you in serving in a strange country as well as to give you a more complete understanding of why you are fighting there and to make your service a more worthwhile personal experience."

The differences in the opening paragraphs of these two Guide Book Introductions shows one of the problems which must be confronted in preparation of the soldier's handbooks which accompany U. S. soldiers, sailors and marines as they fight throughout the world.

Into preparation of a handbook go days, sometimes weeks and months, of study and research into the customs, history, political set-up, topography, climate, wealth of a country. The treatment of the subject may be entirely different in the case of two different countries, though the several objectives are identical. For instance, the soldiers in New Caledonia are there now primarily to guard. To them, the injunction is to learn more about the country and the people than is to be found in the guidebook. To soldiers going into North Africa, in a combat capacity, the importance of the fight itself, of observance of the customs of the native peoples, of being, wherever possible, a friendly emissary of the U. S. Government—these are the things which must be stressed.

In charge of the Orientation and Publications Section of the Services of Supply's Special Service Division, and a key-man in the preparation of each soldier's handbook is Major S. L. A. Marshall. Prior to their deaths in an airplane crash, Morris Lewis and Maj. Eric Knight were active in the preparation of the guidebooks. Other guides were prepared by Major Marshall, and by Capt. Gustave Pabst, Jr., who now is working on handbooks for Panama, Alaska and New Guinea.

Actually, the detailed research work on the books begins in the Office of Strategic Services, whose staff includes experts on geography, psychology and social customs. As many as four or five manuscripts are sometimes submitted to Orientation and Publications, which, after rewriting and incorporating, sends the proposed guidebook to the Office of the Surgeon General. Inclusion of this office in preparation of the guides, it was explained, is extremely important for the soldier's welfare. The Surgeon General's Office gives valuable advice on prevention of diseases which are prevalent in the country which is the guidebook's subject. Next, G2 (Military Intelligence Service, or American Intelligence Commission, as it is called) goes through the guidebook to be sure it contains no information that would give aid and comfort to the enemy, and that no statement contained in it may be twisted by the enemy propaganda and used for their purposes.

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U. S. Navy Photo from OWI
At the President's villa in Casablanca for the meeting with the British. Left to right, seated: General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff of the Army; the President, Admiral Ernest J. King, Commander in Chief of the United States Fleet and Chief of Naval Operations. Rear: Harry Hopkins, Lt. Gen. Henry H. Arnold, Commanding General, Army Air Forces; Lt. Gen. Brehon B. Somervell, Commanding General, Services of Supply, and Averell Harriman, of the United States defense expedition in Great Britain.

Marine Corps 1st Sgts.

Representative Sparkman of Alabama, whose interest in the pay of first sergeants led to the War Department placing those non-commissioned officers in the first pay grade, has been informed by Marine Corps headquarters that like action will be taken with respect to first sergeants of the Marines.

Mr. Sparkman wrote to the Commandant of the Marine Corps asking what action was contemplated in the matter. This week he received a reply as follows:

"Your letter of 30 Jan. 1943 in regard to the pay of first sergeants of the Marine Corps has been received. We are pleased to inform you that steps are now underway to place first sergeants of the Marine Corps in the first pay grade by administrative action of the Secretary of the Navy.

S. C. Cumming,
Colonel, USMC
Acting Adjutant and Inspector."

The Army advanced its "top kicks" to the first pay grade on 1 Sept. 1942.

To speed action by the Marine Corps, Representative Maas, of Minn., this week introduced a bill, H. R. 1693, ordering the Secretary of the Navy to "make such distribution in conformity, as near as may be, with the distribution in the several pay grades for purposes of pay of enlisted men of the Army, so as to place the enlisted men of the Marine Corps on an equality as to pay with the enlisted men of the Army of corresponding grades and ratings."

Dedicate Army Hospital

The Kennedy General Hospital, in Memphis, Tenn., was dedicated in exercises held 27 Jan. 1943, with presentation by Brig. Gen. Max Tyler, and acceptance by Brig. Gen. Royal Reynolds.

Place WAACs in Army

The Senate Military Affairs Committee this week voted to report legislation which would place the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps in the Army, with all the benefits, including death and disability benefits and dependents' allowances that are payable to members of the Army of the United States.

The committee had under consideration a bill, S. 495, introduced by its chairman, Senator Reynolds, N. C., but reported instead a War Department substitute.

The text of the Army's substitute was introduced in the House this week by Chairman May of the House Military Affairs Committee as H. R. 1678, and by Representative Rogers, of Mass., as H. R. 1672.

Chairman May marked his bill "by request," a term often used by Congressmen to designate bills which they introduce at the request of an executive department but of which they do not approve in principle.

Congressman May declared that when the WAAC bill was passed, "General Marshall and other Army officers stated that they did not want the WAACs in the Army, and now they propose this measure. It is time they made up their minds on the matter.

"I shall not bring this bill before my committee until the committee itself urges me to do so," he made clear.

Certainly, the bill is due to have opposition in the House and possibly in the Senate. When the bill to increase pay of WAACs to that of WAVES came before the House committee, there was opposition, but the members felt that increases should be granted in the interests of fair pay.

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Retired Service Counts For Pay, Ruling Holds

In a decision which will affect hundreds of retired officers of all the armed services, the Comptroller General held this week that retired commissioned, warrant and enlisted personnel of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard who were recalled to active duty are entitled as officers to count for all pay purposes their service on the retired list.

The Comptroller General's decision was rendered specifically in response to a request from the Navy Department. His attention was called to the Pay Act amendment of 2 Dec. 1942, which credited Regular and Reserve officers with all commissioned and enlisted service in the computation of pay for all purposes. The Comptroller held that service on the inactive retired list was certainly commissioned service. Likewise he held that retired warrant or enlisted service was service which should be counted on the same basis as service in the Reserves, National Guard or similar components in determining the pay of officers.

The decision, of course, applies to all the services.

The two questions asked of the Comptroller General by the Navy Department were:

(1) Whether retired commissioned officers of the Regular Navy and Naval Reserve may count for all pay purposes the time elapsing between effective date of retirement and date on which entitled to active duty pay and allowances upon recall; and

(2) Whether retired enlisted men and warrant officers of the Regular Navy and Naval Reserve appointed to temporary warrant or commissioned rank after recall to active duty may count for all pay purposes time elapsing between effective date of retirement and date on which entitled to active duty pay and allowances upon recall to active duty as enlisted men or warrant officers in the computation of longevity and period pay increases to which entitled in temporary commissioned rank.

Answering the questions, the Comptroller noted the change in wording of the 1922 Pay Act by the 1942 Pay Act, and continued:

"There would have been no occasion to change the term 'active commissioned service' to 'all periods during which they have held commissions' if a continued limitation to 'active commissioned service' had been intended or contemplated. That no such limitation was intended is further shown by the other inactive service which the amendment clearly permits being counted. There would be no consistency in excluding inactive service under commissions in the Regular forces while permitting inactive service under commissions in Reserve or National Guard components to be counted. It is concluded, therefore, that the phrase 'such officers shall be credited with full time for all periods during which they have held commissions as officers of any of the services mentioned in the title of this Act' was intended literally and contemplates the inclusion of inactive as well as active service while so holding a commission. The services mentioned in the title of the act include the Navy. It is well settled that an officer on the retired list of the Navy—even though not on active duty but subject to call to active duty and to the laws for the government of the Navy—holds a commission in the service. It follows that naval officers on the retired list ordered to active duty and who, under the provisions of section 15 of the act of 16 June 1942, are entitled to 'full pay and allowances of the grade or rank in which they serve on such active duty' are entitled to

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Press Praises Psychological Results of Casablanca Conference

UNDERLINING the progress toward settlement of French political problems in North Africa, agreement on sending maximum aid to Russia and China, and the decision for Allied global strategy during 1943 as the major accomplishments discernible in the spectacular Casablanca conference between President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill, the United States press was unanimous in its praise of the psychological effect of the conference both on Allied and enemy peoples, while at the same time entertaining predictions as to just what the new Allied strategy would be.

Said the *Los Angeles Times*: "Though there is no official intimation to that effect, there is no doubt but that three-nation collaboration for the final conquest of Tunisia—and what is to follow—has been settled upon. Likewise, perhaps, the use of occupied North Africa not only as a basis for European invasion but as a great highway for Allied aid to Russia and to China. Where else but on the spot could such momentous decisions have been so quickly and satisfactorily reached?"

"What appears now," according to the *St. Louis Globe Democrat*, "is that Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill have allayed all fears of a growing Anglo-American rift by meeting in person to discuss the tangled problems. The important thing is that the problems were discussed in amity and decisions reached on that basis. Neither Russia nor China was at the council table, but both Premier Stalin and Gen. Chiang Kai-Shek were continuously advised of progress made."

"Public disappointment over failure of the initial announcement to divulge anything definite should not result in a letdown. The fair attitude is to assume that specific agreements were reached," admonishes the *New York World-Telegram*.

"Now that a unified policy has been achieved," states the *Washington Post*, "a unified strategy will be easy. The one follows the other as the night the day. There are no concrete results to be noted in the dispatches from Casablanca. But we may be

certain that the United Nations, now that the political air has been cleared, will not relax a moment in holding and pushing the initiative till the enemy has been overwhelmed."

The *Philadelphia Record* expresses a universal sentiment when it says: "While it is stated that Premier Stalin could not accept the invitation to attend, due to his personal direction of the Russian campaigns, it is to be regretted that Russia was not represented by some other high Soviet official."

According to the *Denver Post*, "The really momentous news from the North African conference between President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill is yet to be divulged. That is the war plan for 1943 upon which they reached 'complete agreement' and which is calculated to result in the 'unconditional surrender' of the Axis powers. Just what the president and prime minister agreed upon is something for Hitler to worry about. His own favorite 'war of nerves' strategy has been turned against him."

"To the enemy people, with nerves already strained by the events of the past years, feeling themselves in a beleaguered fortress from which there is no escape, there (the results of the conference) must be terrifying reflections. Those funeral marches played in the last few days before each German military broadcast will now take on a new and more somber meaning," says the *Kansas City Times*.

"Of course," states the *Dallas Morning News*, "there can be no revelation of the definite form of that strategy, and any official announcement of this character can be accepted as part of a war of nerves on the enemy rather than an actual military intention. Yet we may safely assume that an agreement was reached for an Allied offensive on the coast of Europe somewhere between Gibraltar and North Cape."

Count Retired Service

(Continued from First Page)

count inactive service since their retirement in computing their active duty pay under section 1 of the act as amended by the act of Dec. 2, 1942. The same or similar controlling provisions are contained in section 3 of the act of June 16, 1942, as amended by the act of Dec. 2, 1942, with respect to officers of the National Guard or Reserve forces and the same rule applies. Accordingly, your first question is answered in the affirmative.

"Your second question is understood to be whether retired enlisted men and warrant officers appointed to temporary warrant or commissioned rank after recall to active duty may count for all pay purposes time elapsing between the effective date of their retirement and date of recall to active duty in the computation of their active duty pay. . . .

"It is clear that retired enlisted men and warrant officers of the Navy remain a part of the service after retirement and in view of the other inactive service which section 3A authorizes to be counted during wartime, the conclusion that the Congress intended to exclude the inactive service of enlisted men and warrant officers on the retired list would not be justified. While on the retired list they were 'enlisted' or 'held appointments as warrant officers' within the meaning of section 3A of the act of June 16, 1942. Accordingly, insofar as your second question relates to retired enlisted men and warrant officers appointed to temporary commissioned rank after their recall to active duty and who are entitled to active duty pay as commissioned officers in time of war and six months thereafter, the question is answered in the affirmative."

Place WAACs In Army

(Continued from First Page)

The new bill, however, permits WAACs to receive pensions, allows them allowances for dependents (present regulations state that no WAACs with dependents will be enrolled or appointed), and would permit appointment of an unlimited number of WAACs as colonels or in other field grades. It would also permit, the Senate consenting, the appointment of an unlimited number of general officers.

Enactment of the bill is expected to spur demands by the Women's Reserve of the Navy Reserve and the Coast Guard Women's Reserve for removal of limitations on pensions payable to members of those corps and for elimination of restrictions on the number of officers.

The bill reported by the Senate Military Affairs Committee would establish "in the Army of the United States" during the war "a component to be known as the 'Women's Army Auxiliary Corps.'"

Section 2 states: "All laws or regulations now or hereafter applicable to enlisted men or former enlisted men of the Army of the United States and their dependents and beneficiaries shall, in like cases and except where otherwise expressly provided, be applicable to enlisted personnel and former enlisted personnel of such corps and their dependents or beneficiaries."

The third section provides for appointment of the officers in the Army of the



President Roosevelt eats from an Army mess kit on the field in French Morocco. With him are, left to right, Lt. Gen. Mark W. Clark, commanding the Fifth Army, Harry Hopkins (back view) and Maj. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., commander of the U. S. Forces in French Morocco.

United States with "all of the rights, privileges and benefits" of that component. This would place WAAC officers on a higher status than nurses whose rank is only relative.

The fourth section provides that the only women's organizations in the Army shall be the WAACs and the Nurse Corps. The fifth section excludes officers who have received issues of equipment from uniform allowances, but provides that such clothing and equipment as has been issued shall become the personal property of the WAAC.

The sixth section repeals the present WAAC act except section 11, which prescribes benefits of the Employees' Compensation Act for WAACs, and that section shall be applicable only to those WAACs who enroll or are appointed prior to the effective date of the proposed act, which is "the last day of the second calendar month following the date of approval."

Army Seeks Pay for Divers

Legislation (S. 427) to permit the Army to pay additional compensation to personnel who serve as divers was reported by the Senate Military Committee this week.

The new spectacle of divers in the Army is due to the training of torpedo bombardment combat crews. During practice a certain number of torpedoes will sink due to malfunction of mechanism.

The torpedoes used cost approximately \$10,500. Secretary of War Stimson told Congress, while annual cost of the additional diving pay probably will not exceed \$50,000.

The bill proposes the same rates as

provided for Navy divers—\$5 to \$30 additional per month for each enlisted man assigned to diving duty, with additional pay of \$5 an hour for actual time spent in diving below 90 feet, or in less than 90 feet where "extraordinary hazardous conditions exist."

Consider Mr. Jeffers' Charges

Two joint executive meetings of the House Military and Naval Affairs Committees were held this week to consider charges of Rubber Administrator Jeffers that Army and Navy "loafers" are impeding the war effort.

In addition to Mr. Jeffers, Under Secretary of War Patterson and Under Secretary of the Navy Forrestal were before the Congressional groups.

Mr. Jeffers said, among other things, "the job of the Army and Navy is to fight and not to attempt to run business or to operate the domestic economy." After Mr. Jeffers had taken the armed services to task for two and a half hours, Secretaries Patterson and Forrestal sharply denied that there was any loafing by Army and Navy officials in war plants and vigorously objected to the "methods" they claimed Mr. Jeffers was using to push the rubber program.

Mr. Patterson revealed that on 8 Dec., with Mr. Ickes' approval, he had urged on Mr. Jeffers a seven-point program to save rubber but that as far as he knew none of the recommendations had been carried out and that there "still is a great waste of rubber on non-essential uses."

Mr. Jeffers insisted his exact words used in the Baltimore speech that led to criticism of him were, "If we can keep the Army and Navy expeditors and these

loafers out of these plants we will get production out." He defined a loafer as a "person assigned to an unnecessary job." He claimed he had been told the Army and Navy had up to 15,000 expeditors and inspectors in war plants and the Navy was seeking more.

Mr. Patterson complimented Lt. Gen. William S. Knudsen as the Army's number one trouble-shooter and Michael J. Madigan, New York engineer and construction expert for the War Department, who had been criticized by Mr. Jeffers, although Mr. Baruch had said Mr. Madigan deserved a DSM for his work on the rubber program.

Attacks Steel Program

Laying the blame for the present steel shortage at the doors of the armed forces, the big steel companies, and the War Production Board, the Senate Committee Investigating the National Defense Program stated, in a report just made public, that there is reason to believe there will be barely sufficient steel for major military purposes during 1943, and that civilian industries will continue to suffer.

Specific factors responsible for the shortage, the report stated, were that the armed forces seriously underestimated the amount of steel they would need under war conditions, and are now using as much steel in 3 months as they previously informed OPM they would need in a year. The big steel companies delayed production because they desired to prevent any expansion that might react unfavorably against their control of the steel industry after the war. Blame for the War Production Board came because of its delay in converting industry to a war basis.

Nurses' Aides for Army

To relieve trained Army nurses for duties outside the United States, the War Department has decided to utilize nurses' aides to the fullest extent practicable.

Instructions have been issued to commanding officers of station and general hospitals to cooperate with the nurses' aide program.

The organization and training of nurses' aides is a function of the American Red Cross which has had outstanding success in furnishing corps of aides to civilian hospitals to enable them to meet increased demands with a shortage of experienced personnel. Many Army wives are serving in such units.

The Army Nurse Corps feels that even a greater number of Army wives will flock to Red Cross centers to training which will enable them to serve in station hospitals on their own posts or in general hospitals in their home cities.

Pay of Enlisted Parachutists

Representative John J. Sparkman, Ala., has introduced H. R. 1657 amending the Pay Readjustment Act in order to increase the additional pay of enlisted parachutists to \$100. At present officers and warrant officers on parachute duty receive \$100, and enlisted men \$50.

Pay for Flight Surgeon

In a case which may have far-reaching importance, the Court of Claims this week held that Lt. Col. Andrew W. Smith, Medical Corps, USA, a rated pilot was entitled to 50 per cent flying pay instead of the maximum of \$720 a year paid to non-flying officers.

Colonel Smith was represented before the court by Ansell, Ansell and Marshall. The case may or may not be considered an authority by the Comptroller General to allow back pay to other non-flying officers who are rated pilots, but even if the Comptroller does not pay such claims, the Court has set its own precedent in granting such claims.

In the case of flight surgeons, such claims would be for back pay only, since the War Department Appropriation Bill for 1943, passed in June 1942, authorized 50 per cent flying pay for flight surgeons for the duration of the war.

On 12 May 1920, plaintiff Smith, then a captain in the Medical Corps was given credit as an airplane pilot effective 30 April 1920, having completed the regular course in flying and demonstrated his fitness for rating as airplane pilot.

Since that date, Colonel Smith has been on duty with an aeronautical unit almost continuously, and has flown as a pilot about 2,300 hours, and each year has fulfilled the requirements prescribed for pilots of service types of aircraft. He has also flown about 617 hours as an observer and passenger.

For part of the time, Colonel Smith was paid flying pay at the rate of \$1,440 a year, and later at \$720, when the rate of pay was reduced by law.

The Court of Claims held that he was entitled to recover \$2,568.45, which is the difference between 50 per cent flying pay and the amount of non-flying pay he received during the periods since 1 Oct. 1934 in which he was participating in aerial flights.

In the decision of Chief Justice Whaley, rendered in by the other four judges of the court, it was pointed out:

"The distinction between flying and non-flying officers is statutory. It is agreed that plaintiff was rated as an airplane pilot. That plaintiff, being rated as an airplane pilot, was thereby, under the statute, a flying officer cannot well be questioned. As the Act of 4 Oct. 1940 (54 Stat. 963) expresses it, a flying officer is defined as one who has received an aeronautical rating as a pilot of service types of aircraft or one who has received an aeronautical rating as an aircraft observer or as any other member of a combat crew under such regulations as the Secretary of War may prescribe.

"However, the fact in this case is that plaintiff was also a flight surgeon. Defendant's (the government) counsel attempts to show that under the statute, flight surgeons are by definition non-flying officers. But the statutes cited do not bear this out.

"For all that the record shows, there are flight surgeons who are qualified airplane pilots and flight surgeons who are not so qualified.

"Plaintiff was a qualified airplane pilot and entitled to the pay of a flying officer. If he had been a flight surgeon without qualifying as an airplane pilot (the statute, Act of 26 April 1939 [53 Stat. 1026]) appears to assume there are non-flying flight surgeons, the situation might be different."

The court then quoted from a 1920 War Department circular which states: "It has been demonstrated that the flight surgeon who is himself a flier is better qualified to do his special work in that he has experienced all the sensations of flying, appreciates the stress which the flier undergoes, recognizes more quickly improper handling of airplanes by pilots, when due to staleness or other physical causes, and, most important of all, being a flier, he has the confidence and esteem of his fellow fliers."

"This recognized the existence of flight surgeons who are flying officers," continued the court. "Plaintiff was one of them and is entitled to their flying pay."

No Liquor in Army Messes

The War Department has banned "the sale of or dealing in" any alcoholic beverages containing more than 3.2 per cent alcohol in officers' clubs and messes.

In a War Department Circular, No. 29, of 1943, the department called attention to the Act of 2 Feb. 1901 which prohibits "the sale of or dealing in beer, wine or any intoxicating liquors by any person in any post exchange or canteen or Army transport or upon any premises used for military purposes by the United States."

Using as a guide the act of 22 March 1938, which stated that liquors of less than 3.2 per cent of alcohol by weight are non-intoxicating, the department in its circular ordered:

The sale of or dealing in beer, wine, or other liquors containing an alcoholic content in excess of 3.2 per centum by weight by any person in any exchange or canteen or Army transport or upon any premises used for military purposes by the United States, including officers' clubs or messes, is prohibited.

Beer of an alcoholic content not in excess of 3.2 per centum by weight may be sold or dealt in upon any of the mentioned premises unless a State enactment of the State in which the premises are located prohibits the sale of or dealing in such beer throughout the entire State.

Ask \$1,500,000,000 for Navy

Under consideration in the Senate is a bill (S. 642) to authorize appropriation of an additional \$1,500,000,000 for naval shore activities.

The bill, introduced this week by Senate Naval Affairs Committee Chairman, Senator Walsh, at the Navy's request, provides as one of its principal items the construction of advance items, at a cost of \$720,000,000. The location of these bases is a military secret.

Other provisions were as follows:

Fleet facilities	\$67,900,000
Aviation facilities	238,000,000
Storage facilities	5,350,000
Liquid fuel storage	10,350,000
Marine Corps training facilities	33,132,000
Ordnance storage facilities	50,000,000
Personnel training and housing facilities	33,700,000
Hospital facilities	66,005,000
Shore radio	3,500,000
Naval Research Laboratory	750,000
Miscellaneous structures	33,000,000
Passive defense	15,000,000
Miscellaneous and unforeseen facilities	223,313,000

Only \$250,000,000 will be expended during the fiscal year 1943. The balance is to be spent during the fiscal year 1944.

Calendar of Legislation

BILLS INTRODUCED

H. R. 1616. Rep. Griffiths, Ohio. Removing limitation on number of officers in various grades in the SPARS, and permitting SPARS to serve overseas.

H. R. 1656. Rep. Scanlon, Pa. Permits officers formerly enlisted men to re-enlist in one grade higher than held by them as enlisted men.

H. R. 1657. Rep. Sparkman, Ala. Parachute pay increase for enlisted personnel.

H. R. 1672. Rep. Rogers, Mass. and H. R. 1678. Rep. May, Ky. Places the WAACs in the Army of the United States.

H. R. 1675. Rep. Kilday, Tex. Amending Pay Readjustment Act. For pay purposes credits double-time served between 1898 and 1912 by enlisted men.

H. R. 1677. Rep. May, Ky. Certain conscientious objectors to be compensated for disability or death.

H. R. 1693. Rep. Maas, Minn. Directing advancement of Marine first sergeants to first pay grade.

S. 597. Sen. Hill, Ala. Permitting appointment of men and women as doctors in the AUS.

S. 621. Sen. Walsh, Mass. Giving land to city of San Diego to improve a defense highway.

S. 642. Sen. Walsh, Mass. Authorizing \$1,500,000,000 for Navy shore establishments.

ACTION ON LEGISLATION

H. R. 1446. Authorizing appropriation for Navy mobile drydocks. Passed by House 2 Feb.

S. 427. Diving pay for Army divers. Reported by the Senate Military Committee.

S. 465. Placing WAACs in the AUS. Reported by the Senate Military Committee.

Allowances On Field Duty

Legislation to permit the Secretaries of War and the Navy to determine what constitutes field duty for the purpose of paying rental allowances was asked of Congress this week by the Navy Department.

A bill to carry out the proposal was introduced by Senator Walsh, Mass., chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee, while a companion proposal was referred to the Military Affairs Committee of the House for action.

The bill is designed to overcome a decision of the Comptroller General that after 1 March no quarters allowance will be paid to any officer without dependents on field duty in the United States.

"The purpose of the proposed legislation," Under Secretary of the Navy Forrestal told Congress in a letter, "is to permit the payment of rental allowance to officers without dependents unless on field duty as defined by the head of the department concerned, or on sea duty for periods exceeding three months. It would also provide that whenever competent superior authority certified that quarters are not occupied because of being inadequate, certification shall be conclusive."

Section 6 now provides that no rental allowance shall be paid to an officer without dependents while he is on field duty.

Mr. Forrestal continued:

"On 30 Oct. 1942 the Comptroller General rendered a decision to the effect that service with troops, whether within or without the United States, will be considered and treated as field duty from and after 7 Dec. 1941. The fact that our shores have been attacked and enemy vessels have landed saboteurs in the United States are cited as reasons for placing the United States in the theater of active operations.

"Because of this decision and subsequent ones of 20 Nov. 1942 and 24 Dec. 1942, temporarily extending the time for payment of rental allowance to 1 March 1943, it appears clear that payments of such allowance in the case of officers without dependents will not be allowed whenever they are serving with troops on and after that date, within or without the United States.

"Since 1937 officers without dependents have been entitled to rental allowance for periods of temporary sea duty, not exceeding four months, where the shore duty is determined by the Navy Department to be paramount to the duty rendered at sea. The payment of rental allowance during short periods while an officer is temporarily employed on sea duty, is believed justified in order to avoid the hardship that would occur if the officer is deprived of his rental allowance and consequently required to surrender his quarters on shore. The Comptroller General in decision (B-28788) 14 Nov. 1942, held that an officer without dependents whose paramount duty is shore duty and who is performing temporary additional duty at sea, will be permitted the payment of rental allowance, but may not for the same period be credited with extra pay as on sea duty.

"The Navy Department believes that this proposed legislation to permit the head of the department concerned to make the determination as to 'field duty' status and to permit rental allowances to be paid officers without dependents while on temporary sea duty not exceeding three months is equitable and desirable.

"The Navy Department is unable to make any worthwhile estimate of the cost to the government if the proposed legislation is enacted into law. Without such legislation, however, it may be necessary to construct quarters for officers throughout the country at a tremendous cost and use of critical materials; enactment, therefore, could result in an over-all saving.

"In view of the foregoing, the Navy Department strongly recommends enactment of the proposed legislation."

Text of the bill is as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the fourth paragraph of section 6 of the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942, approved 16 June 1942, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"No rental allowance shall accrue to an officer having no dependents while he is on field duty unless his commanding officer certifies that he was necessarily required to procure quarters at his own expense, or while on sea duty, except for temporary periods of sea duty not exceeding three months, nor shall any rental allowance accrue to an officer with or without dependents who is assigned quarters at his permanent station un-

less a competent superior authority of the service concerned certifies that such quarters are not occupied because of being inadequate for the occupancy of the officer and his dependents, if any, and such certifications shall be conclusive: Provided, That an officer although furnished with quarters shall be entitled to rental allowance as authorized in this section if by reason of orders of competent authority his dependents are prevented from occupying such quarters."

Promote Navy Nurses

Announcement of the reappointment of Capt. Sue S. Dauser, Nurse Corps, USN, for a second four-year term as Superintendent of the Navy Nurse Corps, and of the promotion of fifteen members of the Navy Nurse Corps under authorizations contained in recent legislation was made this week.

Captain Dauser was first appointed in January, 1939. Other promotions were as follows:

To Assistant Superintendents, promoted from the relative rank of Lieutenant: Commander Loretta Lambert, now on duty in the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, and Commander Mary D. Towse, on duty at the Naval Hospital, San Diego, Calif.

To Directors, former Lieutenants: Lt. Comdr. Helen M. Bunt, on duty at the Naval Hospital, Portsmouth, Va.; Lt. Comdr. Elizabeth M. O'Brien, on duty in the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery; Lt. Comdr. Myrtle I. Carver, on duty at the Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, Md., and Lt. Comdr. Anna G. Keating, on duty at the Naval Hospital, St. Albans, N. Y.

Those who were promoted from the relative rank of Lieutenant (junior grade) to that of Lieutenant are:

Edith N. Lindquist, Naval Torpedo School, Newport, R. I.

Katherine M. Gallagher, Naval Air Base, San Diego, Calif.

Margaret M. Morris, Naval Hospital, Portsmouth, N. H.

Frances G. Bonner, Naval Hospital, Annapolis, Md.

Pearl T. Hull, Naval Hospital, Corpus Christi, Tex.

Irene M. Lannon, Naval Air Base, San Diego, Calif.

Ethel J. McCormack, Naval Hospital, Pensacola, Fla.

Ruth E. Anthony, Naval Hospital, Newport, R. I.

Sophia E. Deateria, Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass.

Batista Field in Cuba

A United States air base constructed in Cuba has been named Batista Field.

The announcement was made at a luncheon given by U. S. Ambassador Braden for President Fulgencio Batista, cabinet members and other high government officials. General Edward House of Puerto Rico and Admiral James L. Kaufman of Miami attended the luncheon dedicating the base.

Navy Against Chaplain Bill

The Navy Department has committed itself against the enactment of H. R. 1023 and S. 300, which provide for establishing a Chief of Chaplains in the Navy. The department claims that the rank, pay, and allowances of the senior chaplain of the Navy are adequate considering his responsibilities.

Naval Academy Visitors

The Vice President has appointed as his members on the Board of Visitors to the Naval Academy Senators Clark, Mo., Maloney, Conn., Tobey, N. H., and Willis, Ind.

Two Weeks' Notice for Changes of Address

In order to prevent delay in the receipt of your copy of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, please notify us two weeks in advance of change of address. Such notice should include the old as well as the new address, and if possible, the imprint from the wrapper.

Because of the great number of changes of station during the current emergency, please allow us two weeks in which to change your subscription address.

Thanks,
ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

Did You Read—

the following important service stories last week:

New air technician's badge prescribed by Army?

House Naval Committee approves authorization for floating drydock system for Navy?

The National Guard in the Army of the U. S.?

WAACs to go to Command and General Staff School?

Third Coast Guard indoctrination class reports at St. Augustine?

If not you did not read the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. You cannot obtain this information from any other source.



THE UNITED STATES ARMY



Army Nurse Corps

Personnel changes in the Army Nurse Corps during the month of January 1943, follow:

Reserve Nurses Appointed: Nine Hundred and Ninety-one.

Promotions: Forty-two. Promoted to the Grade of Chief Nurse with the relative rank of 1st Lieutenant: Nellie B. Hallyburton, MacDill Field, Fla.; Fay J. Hutton, Fitzsimmons General Hospital, Colo.; Clareta Evans, Trinidad, B. W. I.; Lillian H. Schlermeyer, Army & Navy General Hospital; Dorothy L. Stewart, Borden General Hospital, Okla.; Elizabeth A. Voelke, Clovis Army Air Base, N. Mex.; Rose B. Macias, Brooke General Hospital, Texas; Adelaide Goodison, Lawson General Hospital, Georgia; Elizabeth W. Klombassa, Camp Bowie, Texas; Flora M. Parker, Avon Park Bombing Range, Fla.; Virginia L. Stockard, Camp Swift, Tex.; Alma D. Ladd, 51st Evacuation Hospital; Alice M. Weaver, Shenandoah Replacement Depot, Pa.; Mary Ellen Yeager, 14th Evacuation Hospital; Hazel M. Dill, Camp Grant, Ill.; Esther L. Kihle, Camp Grant, Ill.; Theima E. Justice, 92nd Evacuation Hospital; Ruth M. Peterson, Bradley Field, Conn.; Myrtle A. Oldstad, Fort Custer, Mich.; Sylvia G. Johnson, 11th Station Hospital; Genevieve G. Thorpe, 192nd Station Hospital; Vincor C. Mushrush, 22nd Field Hospital; Margery Peabody, 105th General Hospital; Margaret A. Richey, 507th Air Evacuation Squadron, Ky.; Helen E. Respass, 7th Service Command; Louise G. vonRuecan, 31st General Hospital; Helen E. Noonan, Ellington Field, Tex.; Christine A. Snell, Camp Callan, Calif.; Marie F. Murphy, Brooke General Hospital, Tex.; Margaret J. Hornickel, Camp Lee, Va.; Ruth Vander Zee, MacDill Field, Fla.; Alice B. Morrissey, New Orleans Staging Area, La.; Ann M. Stropoli, Halloran General Hospital, N. Y.; Frances M. Ackley, Halloran General Hospital, N. Y.; Madeline A. Zuerlein, Buckley Field, Colo.; Catherine R. Grogan, 507th Air Evacuation, Ky.; Genevieve Clark, Army and Navy General Hospital, Ark.; Genevieve C. Todd, Fort Dix, N. J.; Mary E. Hartmann, Camp Harahan, La.; Bay L. Ferrari, Fort Dix, N. J.; Catherine A. Coffey, Fort Snelling, Minn.; Edna Sundal, Big Springs, Tex.

Discharges: Fifteen.

Retirements: Two. 1st Lt. Margaret F.

Staples, and 1st Lt. Lorraine M. Schroeder. **Deaths:** Five. 2nd Lt. Sarah A. Morris, Vivian L. Miller, Archina K. Rosenthal, Loretta Bleiski, Kathryn L. Hoffman.

Income Tax

Paralleling similar statements from the Navy, the Chief of Finance of the Army has made public the following information:

1. Section 113 of the Revenue Act of 1942 provides that there shall be excluded from gross income "amounts received as a pension, annuity, or similar allowance for personal injuries or sickness resulting from active service in the armed forces of any country."

2. The Bureau of Internal Revenue has construed this section to mean that commencing with the calendar year 1942, retired pay received by persons retired from the military service for physical disabilities incurred in the line of duty is excluded from gross income for income tax purposes.

3. Inasmuch as the victory tax imposed by Section 172 of the Revenue Act of 1942 is only applicable to income which is included in gross income for income tax purposes, it necessarily follows that retired pay which is excluded from gross income is not subject to the victory tax payable in 1943 on 1942 income.

4. The retired pay of members of the military establishment who have been retired from the military service for causes other than physical disabilities incurred in line of duty continues to be subject to the income tax law (including the victory tax) as heretofore, as well as all pay received while on active duty.

Trinidad Visit

Top ranking Army and Navy officers were among those to greet President Roosevelt on his recent inspection tour of American defenses on the Island of Trinidad, according to a White House announcement.

President Roosevelt, who made the Trinidad inspection trip on his own initiative, was met there by Admiral William D. Leahy, his personal chief of staff, whose illness had prevented his attending the Casablanca conference. Other officials who saw the President during his brief stay were the commander of the Trinidad naval operating base, Rear Adm. J. B. Oldendorf; the commanding general of the Trinidad base command, Maj. Gen. Henry Conger Pratt; the commanding general of the Trinidad mobile forces, Brig. Gen. Owen Summers; and the commanding officer of Waller Field, Col. Baird Johnson.

Mr. Roosevelt also examined the large naval base, and entertained the British Governor of Trinidad at tea.

Army Maneuvers

The battlefield of Louisiana, fought over from the first days of its recorded history, are once again a theatre of operations for a struggle between mighty elements of Lt. Gen. Walter Krueger's Third Army. The first extensive field maneuvers of 1943 began in the pine forests and bayou country on 1 Feb.

Fresh from their elementary training in divisional areas, two infantry divisions reinforced by armored troops, will wage a continuous two-month war, and out of the strain of "war" will come the skill and hardness to determine the victory. Maj. Gen. Daniel I. Sultan, commander of the VIII Corps, will direct the first period of maneuvers.

After the first two divisions complete their final training, other Third Army units will move into Louisiana for completion of their training. Maneuvers will continue until the middle of August.

Each period of maneuvers will include all the general types of operations an infantry division can expect to encounter in combat—river crossings, delaying actions, withdrawals, frontal assaults, flanking assaults, etc. The emphasis, however, will always be on the offense.

While all elements of the army are rapidly adopting more and more mechanical equipment to provide speed of movement, General Krueger insists that his men be toughened to march on foot as well. Third Army troops must be able to march five miles in one hour under full field equipment, and nine miles in two hours. They must be able to go for a continuous 25 miles in one day and

arrive at their destination ready to enter combat.

Discharges Over Age 38

The War Department announced on 30 Jan. relaxation of the requirements for discharge from the Army of enlisted men over 38 years of age, so as to simplify procedure and give more discretion to commanding officers. The rule that a trained replacement must be available has been dropped, and if the applicant meets the other requirements he will be discharged unless such action will seriously affect the efficiency of the organization to which he is assigned.

Application must be made voluntarily, in writing, to the soldiers immediate commanding officer. The applicant must present evidence that if discharged from the Army he will be employed in essential industry, including agriculture—such evidence being in the form of a letter or statement from a prospective employer, the United States Employment Service, or the applicant's Farm Agent.

Action on applications will be expedited, but commanding officers having discharge authority have been instructed to effect discharges under the new regulations with a minimum interference with administration, training, and transportation facilities.

New Uniforms for Army Nurses

An entirely new wardrobe of uniforms and service clothing for the Army Nurse Corps has been designed by clothing experts of the Quartermaster Corps, assisted by prominent women's wear designers, the War Department announced this week. The traditional nurses' navy blue will now give way to olive drab in the street and general service uniform. The starched white uniform will be replaced for service in overseas theaters of operations by a brown and white, pin-striped seersucker, with the white uniform of the same design as the brown but of a poplin material being retained for service in the United States.

The most noticeable change in the uniforms is in the shift from blue to olive drab in the street uniform, which will be of the same basic pattern as that now being made the standard for all women of the Army. It will, however, have the distinguishing feature of a newly designed cap different in appearance from other caps now worn by women in other military and semi-military organizations.

Upon requests of overseas commanders for suitable nurses' uniforms to meet special needs in combat areas, the Quartermaster Corps undertook to design uniforms and service clothing with the greatest usefulness under all conditions and climates, with minimum duplications and the simplest handling requirements. Consideration was given to recommendations from the field with respect to the design of the new uniforms.

Starched white uniforms have always been a problem to nurses on duty outside this country, and recognizing this condition, the designers developed a field hospital uniform of brown and white pin striped seersucker which looks fresh and crisp close up, but which fades into the background at a distance.

It has a tailored jacket of the same material which converts it into a suit for wear when off duty. It also has important functional features of a deep wrap-around for ease of movement, is made without buttons to be lost or slide fasteners to get out of alignment, and fastens securely with one hook and a long tailored tie at the side. It requires no starch or ironing. A cap, designed of one piece of matching material laced at the back, goes with this uniform. The cap spreads out flat to wash and dry and likewise requires no starch or ironing.

To save packing space and bulk, a single overcoat has been devised for comfort in all climates. It is a roomy trench coat of two layers of wind-resistant and water-repellent material in olive drab, with a buttoned-in lining of lamb's wool. The lining differs from conventional button or zipper coat linings by having full

length sleeves, and can be removed to be double duty as a bathrobe, fastening close up around the throat.

Another new addition to the nurses' wardrobe is a two-piece slack suit of olive drab herringbone twill similar to that worn by soldiers. These will become standard advanced field operations uniforms to be worn in active theaters of operations. Ankle-high field service shoes and laced canvas leggings for protection in mosquito infested areas accompany the outfit.

Special arctic field service equipment also is included in the new wardrobe. It is issued to nurses in cold climates. This includes a ski suit of olive drab similar to that worn by ski troops and consists of a parka, olive drab on the outside and white on the other, and edged with fur. It is worn over ski pants of the same wind-resistant, water-repellent and reversible material. Beneath both parka and trousers go pile fabric liners of soft, fur-like alpaca and mohair fabrics to insulate the body from cold.

The traditional nurses' cape has been retained as the most serviceable quick-covering garment for hospital duty in this country or abroad. It, too, has been changed from blue to olive drab with a self lining.

An olive drab hooded raincoat with moisture-proof seams and vinyl resin waterproofing similar to those furnished to enlisted men, shoes, gloves and a newly designed leather utility bag with ample compartment space complete the equipment.

Truman Committee Additions

Senators Joseph H. Ball, Minn., and Homer Ferguson, Mich., have been added to the Special Committee to Investigate the National Defense Program.



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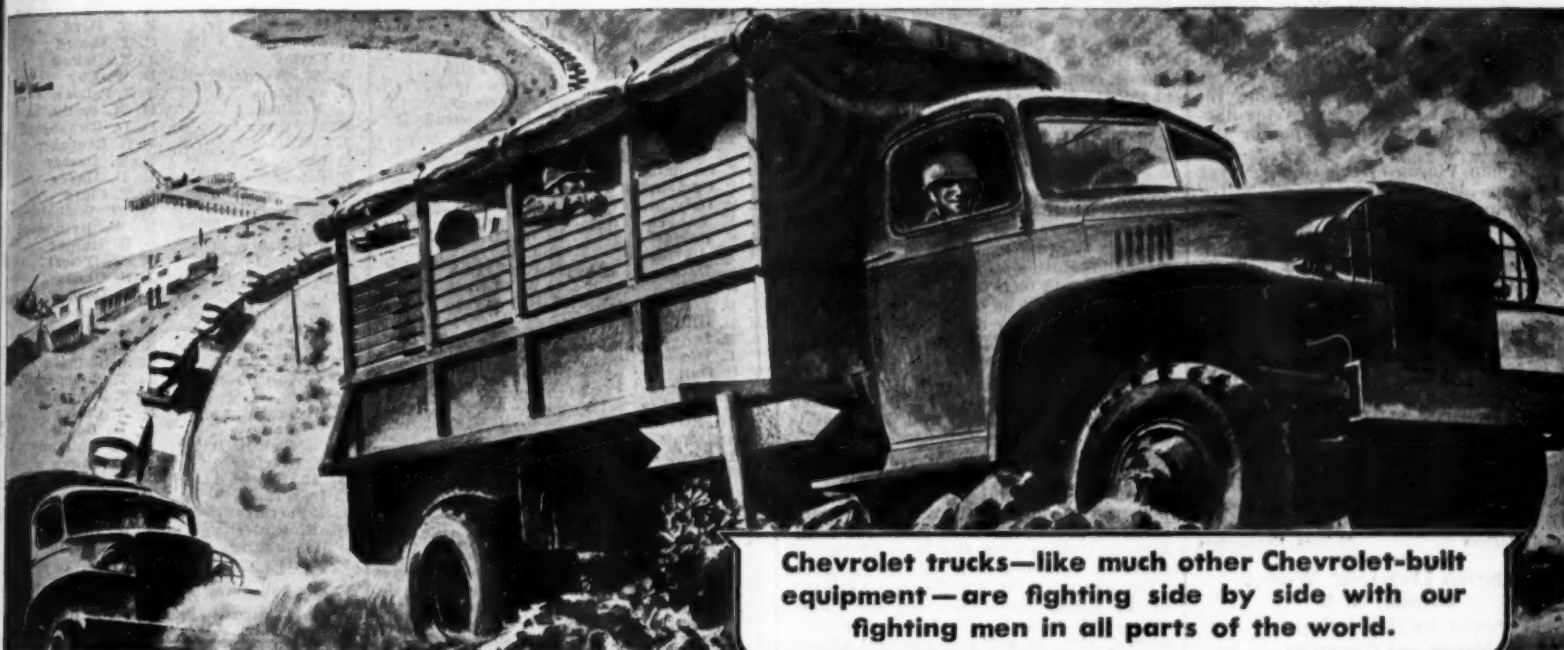
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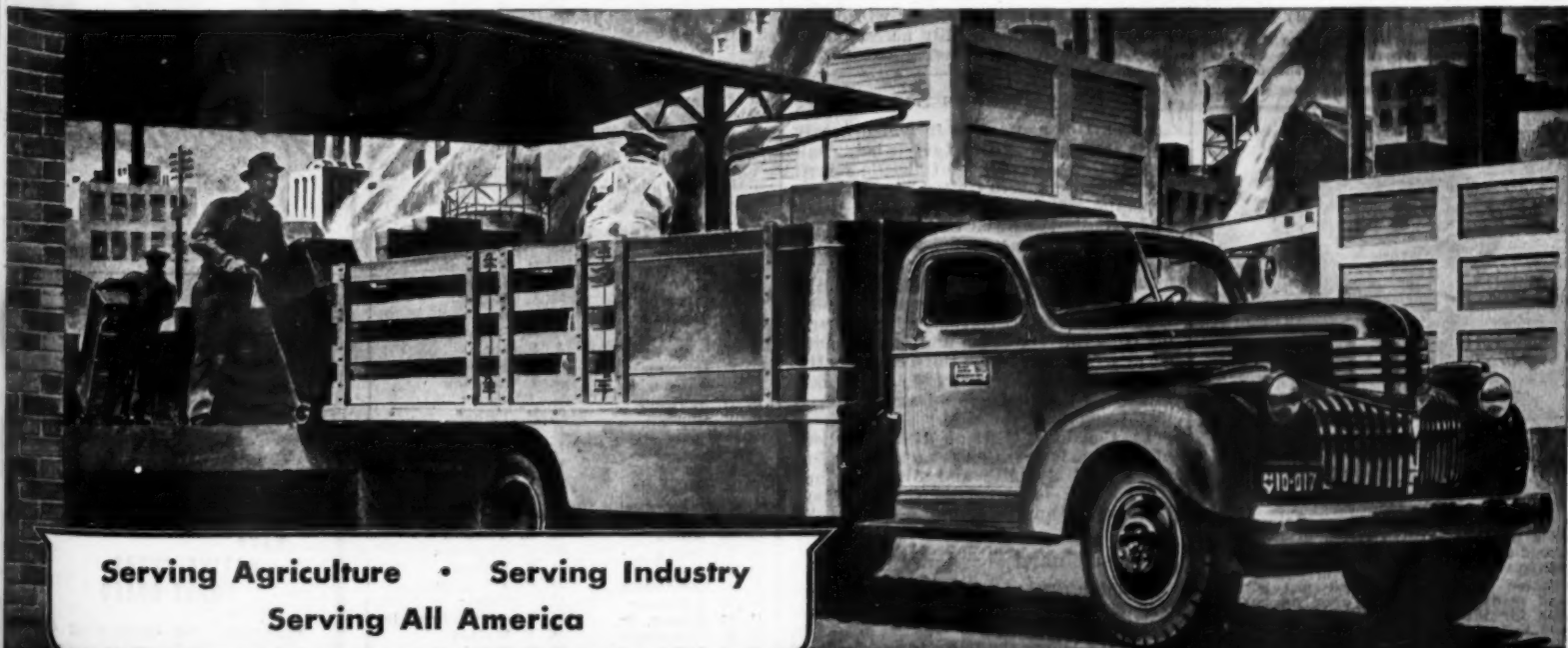
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THE UNITED STATES NAVY and MARINE CORPS



Pass Navy Drydock Bill

On 2 Feb., the House of Representatives passed H. R. 1446 which authorizes the building of 48 mobile drydocks to accompany or follow the fleets. At the demand of members of the House who feared that the Navy would purchase land for unrelated purposes, a phrase was added to section 2 of the bill, so that after the word "purpose" the words "of the authority herein contained" were added. The section referred to now reads, "The authority herein granted shall include the authority to acquire lands at such locations as the Secretary of the Navy may deem best suited to the purpose of the authority herein contained, erect or extend buildings, acquire the necessary machinery and equipment, and shall be in addition to all authority heretofore granted for these purposes."

Emphasizing the need for the mobile drydocks, Representative Drewry, of Va., introducer of the bill, pointed out that ships damaged in the South Pacific have had to be brought to Pearl Harbor and the west coast, and that therefore repairs could best be made by having drydocks that could be towed nearer the fleet.

Chairman Vinson of the House Naval Committee declared that the committee will see to it that no land is secured that does not have to do with carrying out the purpose of the bill. Moreover, he said, the Appropriations Committee will be urged by the Naval Committee to cut

out items that would be an abuse of the authority granted by the bill.

Navy "Rest Centers"

The Navy Department has established its first "Rest Center" in the western United States.

The Rest Center, at Sonoma Mission Inn, Boyes Springs, Calif., was established 15 Jan. 1943, and is the fourth of its kind set up throughout the nation. The Boyes Springs center is designed primarily for enlisted personnel, with a maximum capacity of 200. Officers, however, may be assigned to the Center at discretion.

As its name implies, the center is not a convalescent unit or a naval hospital. It provides varied recreational facilities in addition to sports suitable to the climate. All four rest centers offer golf, tennis, swimming, fishing, and other forms of recreation.

Under the jurisdiction of the Welfare Division of the Bureau of Naval Personnel, centers have been established also at Pocono Manor Inn, Pocono Manor, Pa.; College Arms Hotel, De Land, Fla., and Grove Park Inn, Asheville, N. C. The North Carolina resort is designated for use by officers only, while the others primarily are for enlisted men.

Need for the centers became apparent when personnel at sea and in foreign stations became overburdened from the strenuous duties required of them.

Officers and men found eligible for the rest centers will be ordered to one of the four, on temporary duty, and will not be subjected to loss of quarters or subsistence allowances to which they might otherwise be entitled. No tips are expected, since provisions already have been made in that respect, and individuals need be under no expense except for laundry and other similar personal incidentals.

Families of naval personnel may not, however, accompany them to the centers, since no provisions were made for families or civilians in the law which authorized establishment of the centers. They are operated by the regular staffs of the hotels involved, under the supervision of an officer-in-charge. At each center, also, is a Naval medical officer.

In charge at Pocono Manor is Lt. Comdr. John B. Sutherland, USNR; at College Arms Hotel, Lt. Comdr. Jack A. Mitchell, and at Grove Park Inn, Lt. Comdr. Richard C. Harlow.

Other rest centers probably will be established at points readily accessible to the west coast.

Navy Returns Scrap

As part of a program in which nearly every item used by the Navy is being salvaged, about 3,000 tons of "battle scrap" are being brought to United States shores by ships returning from the war zones each month, the Navy Department said.

The scrap metal, which is turned into new weapons for use against the Axis, includes metal reclaimed from ships, airplanes and shore installations damaged 7 Dec. 1941, at Pearl Harbor. Ships returning from the Southwest and South Pacific carry scrap direct from the scene of battle operations, except where delay necessitated for loading of salvage material might endanger the ship.

Lt. Comdr. J. G. Dean, USNR, is head of the Salvage Conservation Section, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, and has been in charge of the Navy's salvage program for approximately seven months.

Coast Guard Academy Visitors

Senator Claude Pepper, Fla., has been appointed a member of the Board of Visitors to the Coast Guard Academy. From the House the following so far have been named to the board: Representatives S. O. Riland, Va.; A. J. Forand, R. I.; Karl Stefan, Nebr.; H. C. Bonner, N. C.; James Domengeaux, La.; J. J. O'Brien, N. Y.

When answering advertisements please mention the Army and Navy Journal.

Marine Corps Personnel

The following members of the Seventeenth Candidates' Class, all stationed at the Marine Barracks, Quantico, Va., were appointed Second Lieutenants in the Marine Corps Reserve, with rank from 27 Jan. 1943:

C. F. Ambrose	J. F. Maloney, jr.
W. D. Anderson	H. L. Manley
D. J. Ash	W. G. Manner
L. V. Baccus	J. L. Martin
L. Baer	J. R. McClure
D. E. Baesel	W. L. McCormick
J. Baird	S. "I" McElhoes, jr.
R. E. Baker	B. P. McGreevy
C. R. Bechtol	E. J. McNesby
T. D. Becker	W. C. Meier
W. Bellano	H. R. Merrick, jr.
L. LaV. Bowyer	J. L. Miller, jr.
J. H. Boyd	J. J. Mohler
C. A. Brevi	H. Moody
F. H. Bronson	C. L. Morrison
K. D. Brown	C. D. Morrow
R. M. Butler	L. A. Nelson
R. W. Camp	R. B. Nickell
J. H. Caulfield	A. B. Noland
E. J. Coan	J. D. O'Brien
B. M. Collins	W. E. O'Brien
R. N. Courington	J. J. O'Connor
H. J. Covello	R. B. Ogle
T. W. Cox	W. K. Olmstead, jr.
R. F. Crocker, jr.	F. J. O'Neill
W. E. Crosby, jr.	C. E. Ooley
J. C. Cummings	B. N. Osmond
R. P. Cummings	M. G. Ott
T. P. Daly, jr.	D. E. Outlaw
E. V. Danner	J. C. Owens, jr.
F. G. Davidson	R. W. Owens
M. M. Davidson	E. J. Parry
R. N. Davis	J. F. Paryzek
J. I. Deal	T. W. Pearson
J. B. D'Errico, jr.	C. B. Peterson
R. O. Dillow	G. E. Price, jr.
A. B. Doveton	R. H. Price, jr.
P. L. Downey, jr.	A. B. Rackerby
T. G. Dull	L. E. Rallsback
R. H. Dutt	R. L. Ramsey
J. A. Edwards	J. W. Raynes, jr.
R. H. Eveland, jr.	T. P. Reavis
D. D. Faulkner	H. S. C. Reed
A. L. Ferdenal	W. R. Reed
R. S. Ferren	G. W. Reeder
W. F. Finnegan, jr.	C. T. Robertson, III
J. C. Fitch	J. D. Robertson, jr.
E. M. Foster	C. J. Roth
G. A. Foster, jr.	W. A. Rutledge, jr.
A. T. Fowler, jr.	P. J. Ryan
J. N. Freeman	R. F. Ryan
W. Y. Freeman, jr.	W. T. Ryan
W. K. Frey	C. G. Sarbacher
F. J. Gerrish	W. D. Saul
J. B. Goff	H. C. Schlosser
R. H. Goodwin	C. C. Schmickrath
H. F. Grant	E. Schneidmiller
H. E. Green	E. P. Sebesta
S. W. Haug	J. B. Shaeffer
Q. R. Hadwiger	M. E. Shank
C. C. Hall	C. B. Sherertz
R. A. Hall	B. B. Shutt
T. W. Hall	A. Simon
W. P. Haney, jr.	J. L. Sizemore
R. C. Hanger	J. W. Slack
O. W. Hanson	T. B. Slattery
E. M. Hargrave	J. D. Small, jr.
G. E. Hay	E. J. Smith
R. G. Heath	K. J. Smith
R. F. Hiller	R. B. Smith
R. L. Hofvendahl	S. Smith, jr.
W. J. Holahan	R. N. Snider
M. G. Holliday	H. G. E. Sorben
M. P. Holmes	H. E. Spell
S. M. Holmes	J. E. Stauffer
C. T. Hopkins, jr.	H. "B" Stead
D. A. Hopkins	R. L. Stephenson
C. F. Horvath	W. J. Stewart
W. H. Hughes	E. L. Stozek
W. R. Jaax	F. Stump
R. Jenkins	E. M. Sullivan
D. E. Johnson	A. Sussman
E. A. Johnson, jr.	W. F. Sutphen
R. D. Johnson	G. I. Swanson
P. R. Jones	H. R. Sweet
S. P. Jones	C. M. Taibot
W. H. Jones	R. C. Taylor
E. Kasky	E. J. Thill
T. P. Keller, jr.	W. M. Thompson
J. B. Kessel	J. C. Thomson, jr.
F. J. Kihs	F. Thorik
C. H. Killen	B. L. Thurman, jr.
G. Kocheran	L. A. Tillman
D. A. Kohr	K. C. Torgesen
J. N. Kowalchuk	R. B. Tuckman
R. M. Kremets	M. B. Utley, jr.
C. G. Kuey, jr.	C. N. Vance
J. N. L'Heureux	C. Vanderbreggen, jr.
F. C. Liffing, jr.	W. S. Walker
G. D. Lillbridge	M. B. Walsh, jr.
R. O. Loftis	J. L. Watts
R. H. Loughman	B. I. Weatherly, jr.
J. F. Lambert	J. F. Wettlaufer
D. W. Machon	G. P. Wheeland
J. A. MacNeil	T. A. White
J. J. Majer	J. D. Wileters
R. W. Malloy	J. M. Wilson
R. F. Malmberg	W. R. Wilson
	R. A. Wooten

H. D. Wortman F. X. Zelmets
V. B. Wright, jr. C. F. Zell, jr.

The following non-commissioned officers of the Marine Corps, also members of the Seventeenth Candidates' Class now stationed at the Marine Corps Schools, Quantico, Va., were temporarily appointed Second Lieutenants in the Marine Corps:

Aviation Cadets

Appointments of the following Naval Aviation Cadets as Second Lieutenants in the Marine Corps Reserve have been announced:

T. A. Amburgey	W. Stewart
J. E. Nausa	P. H. Brown, jr.
J. R. Sloan	D. D. Dahill
W. C. Rockwell	H. Lipstreu
J. W. Tunnell	A. P. Schunacher
O. B. Johnston	R. L. Cederberg
R. A. Green	H. D. Kuokka
F. F. Bell	C. H. Jarvis, jr.
D. A. Douglas, jr.	W. H. McReynolds
G. C. McClure, jr.	F. T. Boyd
R. W. Kersey	C. T. Bealrd
D. Carley	J. R. DePew
W. W. Weber	D. W. Eby
M. C. Gantz	J. E. Palmer
L. J. Flume	L. M. Smith, jr.
W. E. Ewen	D. D. Rickabaugh
J. L. Adams	J. B. Brubaker
C. Green, jr.	R. T. Dasher
G. Brown	R. D. Hayes
N. Meltzer	F. T. Clary
M. L. Wing	M. W. Wolfenbarger
P. A. Noel, jr.	R. W. Bythwood
R. J. Irwin	O. D. Hunter
J. E. Diehl	W. T. O'Neely
J. E. Warren, jr.	J. U. Grealy*
A. C. Allen	J. B. Gordon
E. E. Everett	H. Kemp
J. J. Tooley	R. C. Oughton
C. H. Marnes	S. Porter
C. K. Merrifield	S. S. Simpson
W. G. Van Buskirk	J. T. Summerhill, jr.
S. Atlas	C. F. Johnson, jr.
T. M. Banks	H. A. Chiles
J. T. Brady	L. H. Goehle
B. N. Fialcowits	H. E. Holloway
J. F. Hartzler	A. E. James
W. H. Howland	M. R. Bridges, jr.
I. Lieberman	R. C. Aylward
J. S. Parrott	W. H. Heath
W. R. Rozler	J. W. Blakeney
W. H. Steurer	H. W. Swain

Appointed in Reserves

The following appointments in the M- (Please turn to Page 641)

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I bind the world together like the oceans.

I cover the earth like the skies.

I speak the language of a thousand tongues.

Men know me everywhere—from the Mississippi to the Volga, from the Yukon to the Nile, and beyond...

For I am the youngest Warrior—riding the murderous skies, the shell-torn earth, the bloody highways of the sea...

*I am the Warning—strident, immediate, merciful...
The shaft of Hope to men in darkness,
The Trumpeter of Truth.*

My name is universal:

I am the voice of RADIO, deathless and forever.

The Radio Corporation of America has long pioneered in the development of radio, electronics and television. Today, these developments are performing vital war services. And this war-experience will lead to a richer, fuller Tomorrow... for industry, home, and nation.

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JOHN O'CALLAN O'LAUGHLIN,
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LEROY WHITMAN,
Editor

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"Established in obedience to an insistent demand for an official organ for members of the American Defense and those concerned with it, The Army and Navy Journal will be published in the interest of no party; it will be controlled by no clique. Its independence will be absolute. Its interest will be directed solely to the inculcation of sound military ideas and to the elevation of the public service in all its departments."—From Vol. 1, No. 1, of the Army and Navy Journal, published August 29, 1933.

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1943

"The people are interested in the continued preparations and prestige of the Navy and will justify liberal appropriations for its maintenance and improvement."—WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

OUR PRIORITY LIST

1. Victory.
2. Assurance now that personnel and equipment for our land, sea, and air forces will be maintained after the present war at such strengths as the responsible heads of those Services determine necessary to assure this nation against future aggressors.
3. Protection of Service personnel, active and retired, against undue reductions in their pay through imposition of the Victory tax and income taxes.
4. Institution of studies looking toward the protection and development of just post-war systems of promotion for personnel of the permanent establishments.
5. Strengthening of the post war status of the National Guard and Reserves to assure their efficiency and permanency with continuance of full training facilities after the war.
6. Upward revision of pension scales to assure Service widows a living income.
7. Compensation for service personnel who use privately owned automobiles on government business.

"THE nearer to the front the less the distinction between the various services." This observation made by Secretary of the Navy Knox upon his return from the fighting fronts in the South Pacific epitomizes one of the hard learned lessons of this war, the heeding of which is making easier the pathway to victory. The first finding of the Roberts' Commission on the Pearl Harbor disaster was that "coordination of the operations of the Army and Navy" is one of the prime requirements for success in war. Since 7 December 1941, our forces have moved to that coordination, as evidenced by Colonel Knox's observations. A first step was the unification of commands in the various theaters—General Douglas MacArthur over the Southwest Pacific, Admiral William F. Halsey, Jr., over the South Pacific, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz over the entire Pacific, and Lieutenant General Dwight D. Eisenhower in North Africa. By this action, the personnel of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard have been, to use General MacArthur's expression, "welded" into strong, coherent fighting forces. Early in the Solomon's campaign Admiral Halsey, in the direct, forceful language of a fighting man, told a meeting of his subordinate commanders, "I don't want anybody to be even thinking in terms of Army, Navy, or Marine Corps. We've got a job to do. We are going to do this job together. Gentlemen, we are the South Pacific Fighting Force. Every man must understand it—and every blankety-blank so and so will understand it, if I have to take off all uniforms, issue coveralls, and imprint the insignia South Pacific Fighting Force on the seat of the pants." Fortunately, Admiral Halsey's threat did not have to be carried out, for Colonel Knox states: "You can't tell the Army, Navy, and Marines apart. All are animated by the same determination to come to grips with the enemy." It is this spirit of mutual trust and confidence, fostered by coordination in the high command, that means so much toward success in battle operations.

IN considering the many grave problems involved in the government's fiscal program, the House Ways and Means Committee should keep in mind the fact that the men who are fighting the nation's battles on the land, on the sea, and in the air, ought not be expected to pay their own way. The imposition of the 1942 income tax and the current five percent Victory tax upon the meager pay of our soldiers and sailors is a double injustice—it is unfair to the individual who has given up his business or profession to risk his life for his country, and it is unwise to hamper the war effort by giving this additional worry to the men whose morale means so much to victory. There is a number of bills now before the House Ways and Means committee, enactment of which would exempt men in the armed forces from the payment of such taxes. Representative James E. Van Zandt, the author of one, assisted by the Library of Congress in research effort on the subject, has found that during the Civil War a special five percent tax was imposed on the people, and that Congress enacted a law specifically exempting all members of the Army and Navy from its provisions. Both Mr. Van Zandt and Representative Weiss, author of a similar bill, have discussed the matter of exemption with Representative Doughton, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee. The Committee has asked the Treasury Department for a report on the proposal, and Mr. Weiss, in addition, has sought the views of the War and Navy Departments. Representative Allen, of Louisiana, sponsor of a similar proposal, says he intends to urge Mr. Doughton to put the matter before his committee to the end that the "soldiers will not be required to pay their own freight." Since there is little doubt that Congress would promptly approve the measure if it be brought to the floor, we urge Chairman Doughton and the members of his Ways and Means Committee to give it early consideration and permit the House to pass upon it. By doing so they would earn the thanks of all service personnel and the approval of the public.

Service Humor

Secret Weapon

Don't tell anybody, but the Jap warships are convertible. When attacked by the U. S. Navy, they submerge!

—Kodiak Bear.

How About It?

A farmer visited his son's college. While watching the students in a chemistry class, he was told they were looking for a universal solvent. "What's that?" he asked.

"A fluid that will dissolve anything." "That's a great idea," agreed the farmer. "And when you find it, what are you going to keep it in?"

—5th Service Command News.

No Exaggeration

Instructor (to Cavalry cadet)—"You have improved your riding lately."

1st Classman (looking up at horse)—"On the contrary, I would say that I've fallen off quite a bit."

—Exchange.

Inspiration Wanted

Hitler, so the story goes, looted Michelangelo's "Moses" from the Louvre and carried it off to Berchtesgarden.

When asked by his associates why he had stolen this particular treasure, he replied, "Oh, it is a great piece of art, you know." But one of the Gestapo, spying on the boss, has reported another explanation. He saw the Fuehrer on his knees before the great Jew, and he was saying: "Dear Moses, tell me how you got across that strip of water?"

—Kirtland Field Bombsight.

Still Not Satisfied

Lieutenant—"Colonel, I've been trying to see you for a week, but you've been too busy. When can I see you?"

Colonel—"Why don't you make a date with my secretary?"

Lieutenant—"Oh, I did. We had a lovely time, but I still want to see you."

—Contributed.

If you think money doesn't talk, then just try to telephone without a nickel.

No Laughing Matter

"How come you don't go with Toots any more?"

"Oh, I couldn't stand her vulgar laughter."

"I never noticed it."

"You weren't there when I proposed."

Wasn't Sure

"Hey," yelled the man in room 605 through the phone.

"Well?" asked the busy hotel clerk.

"If the woman in the next room is singing, move me to the 15th floor; if she's moaning, send a doctor up at once."

—5th Service Command News.

From D.H.A. comes the concluding line to the limerick (unfinished) published in our 23 Jan. issue.

As completed by Lt. A. the limerick reads:

There was a sailor named Naylor
Who was an accomplished tailor,
When his girl's hat was rendered—
'Twas cheap stuff she'd been vended
With quick repairs he revealed 'er.

ASK THE JOURNAL

SEND your queries to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL QUESTION EDITOR and an answer will be given in this column as soon as possible after receipt.

R. H. H.—Examinations for appointment as warrant officer (1g) have not been suspended. The rumor you heard doubtless had its origin in the suspension of the written educational test formerly given. Men now need only go before a warrant officer board and pass an oral test of their fitness in their classification to qualify for appointment. Since creation of boards is entirely in the hands of field commanders, we have no means of knowing when the next warrant officer examinations will be held in your command.

R. C. S.—Next examination for Regular Army commissions tentatively scheduled for this spring. No announcement has yet been made. Examination when held will be under provisions of War Department Circular No. 80, 1942.

In The Journal

10 Years Ago

A warning of the fact that the naval strength of the United States is decreasing in comparison to other powers is sounded by the editors of leading newspapers. Immediate building of ships to remedy this condition is urged.

20 Years Ago

The broad extension of the work of the Naval War College provided by plans of the Navy Department will meet with the enthusiastic response of the Service. The new plans will place the Navy more nearly on a footing with the Army in regard to higher education and training in warfare.

30 Years Ago

Answering questions put by the *Aerial Age* of Chicago, officers made these suggestions: Brig. Gen. R. K. Evans—an adequate appropriation and then aviation instruction; Lt. H. H. Arnold—a three million dollar appropriation and making the machines fool-proof; Capt. J. M. Mitchell, SC—sufficient appropriations and the interesting of wealthy young men in aviation; Capt. W. I. Chambers, USN—a conspicuous demonstration of safety in flight and the establishment of an aerodynamical laboratory.

50 Years Ago

A revolution in Hawaii; the Queen de-throned; a provisional government established; 222 men from the USS Boston landed to protect American interests, and a commission en route to Washington to petition for annexation. Such was the startling information flashed by the wires when a specially chartered steamer arrived in San Francisco bringing the news and the annexation commission. It was at once realized that our opportunity to gain control of the Hawaiian Islands—the Gibraltar of the Pacific—had arrived.

75 Years Ago

There are now on the active list of the Navy: 1 admiral, 1 vice admiral, 9 rear admirals, 24 commodores, 49 captains, 90 commanders, 136 lt. commanders, 45 lieutenants, 52 ensigns, 157 midshipmen, 80 surgeons, 18 chaplains. Since 1867, thirty-nine vessels have been sold and one wrecked.

War Department
Navy Department



OFFICIAL ORDERS

(Publication suspended for duration of War)



Marine Corps
Coast Guard

WAR DEPARTMENT

Secretary of War
Henry L. Stimson
Under Secretary of War
Robert F. Patterson
Assistant Secretary of War
John J. McCloy
Assistant Secretary of War (Air)
Robert A. Lovett
Chief of Staff
General George C. Marshall
Deputy Chief of Staff
Lieutenant General Joseph T. McNarney
Commanding General, Army Ground Forces
Lieutenant General Lesley J. McNair
Commanding General, Services of Supply
Lieutenant General Breton B. Somervell
Commanding General, Army Air Forces
Lieutenant General Henry H. Arnold

Army Nominations

The following nominations for promotion, appointment and transfer in the Regular Army have been submitted to the Senate:

Transfers

To FA: 2nd Lt. James J. Gibbons, jr., CWS.
To OD: Lt. Col. John McD. Thompson, QMC; Capt. Gunnar C. Carlson, Inf.; 2nd Lt. Arnold B. Addleton, QMC.
To AC: 1st Lt. James V. Reardon, Inf., and following 2nd Lt.: Wayne N. Bolefahr, Inf.; Charles K. Bortell, Inf.; Carey H. Brown, Jr., FA; James E. Buckley, Inf.; Mark J. Burke, FA; James I. Cox, QMC; Joel J. Dilworth, FA; Bryon A. Evans, CAC; Elkin L. Franklin, Cav.; John W. Guckeyson, Inf.; Charles E. Mosse, Cav.; John R. Murphy, Inf.; Harold A. Ogden, FA; Robert A. Olson, FA; Frank C. Smiley, jr.; CE; Frederic H. S. Tate, Inf.; Ernest J. White, jr., Inf.; Lester S. White, QMC; James N. Wood, FA; James S. Woolf, Inf.; Charles A. Beaucond, jr., Inf.; Robert A. Berman, FA; Donald F. Blaha, FA; Howard L. Burris, FA; Anstin P. Byrne, Inf.; Richard R. Clark, FA; Lucius D. Clay, jr., Inf.; Gerhardt C. Clementson, Inf.; John O. S. Damron, Inf.; Donald E. Deffeke, Inf.; Claire A. P. Duffie, CA; Kenneth E. Dyson, Inf.; Wallace B. Frank, Inf.; William C. Garland, Inf.; Charles H. Garvin, CA; Richard G. Gaspard, CA; Walter F. Griffin, SC; Selmer Gustaves, FA; Ren F. Hardaway, jr., SC; John W. Harrell, jr., Inf.; John A. Hewitt, CE; Robert H. Hinckley, jr., FA; Richard M. Horridge, CA; Richard A. House, Cav.; Henry P. Kozlowski, FA; Horace A. Lawler, FA; John B. Linahan, CE; Richard W. Maffry, Inf.; John M. Moran, Inf.; John C. Peck, SC; Timothy A. Pedley 3d, Inf.; John R. Penington, Ord.; Jack W. Pryor, Inf.; John D. Reid, FA; Karl N. Retzer, FA; Gale P. Robbins, CA; John B. Rose, jr., Inf.; David Rowland, Inf.; John A. Ryan, jr., FA; Harvey W. C. Shelton, FA; Lynn D. Sifford, jr., Inf.; Raymond E. Smart, jr., Cav.; Gene C. Smith, Inf.; Roy O. Smith, jr., Cav.; Carl W. Stapleton, Inf.; Altus G. Stendman, Inf.; Frank D. Waddell, FA; Albert McC. Ward, Inf.; Andrew H. Weigel, Cav.; George Williams, jr., Inf.; Hugh P. Williams, SC; Carter Williamson, jr., Inf.; Philip S. Wood, jr., FA; Edwin H. Garrison, FA.

Promotions

Following Lt. Col., MC, to be Col.:
G. V. Emerson
William A. Hagins
Wm. O. H. Prosser
Geo. C. Beach, jr.
Jose I. Sloat
David N. W. Grant
James S. Simmons
Following 1st Lt., MC, to be Capt.:
Robt. G. Thompson
E. W. Withers
Manah B. Halibouty
Wm. W. Hurteau
Wm. M. Moody
Robert R. Lyons
O. P. Moffit, jr.
Hugh W. Jones
B. H. Sullivan, jr.
Philip A. Bergman
Sterling J. Ritchey
Following 2nd Lt., MAC, to be 1st Lt.:
George H. Wilson
Ernest W. Bye
Lt. Col. to be Col.:
B. F. Hoge, Cav.
Frederick Herr, Cav.
C. J. Mathews, Inf.

Army Casualties

The War Department announces that 2nd Lt. Kenneth R. Smith, who was listed on 11 January as being killed in action in Africa, is now reported as missing in action.
Staff Sgt. William C. Jones, who had been listed on 13 May 1942 as killed in action in the Philippines is now listed as missing in action in the Philippines.

USMA Cadets Commissioned

The President this week nominated the graduates of the Military Academy for appointment as second lieutenants in the Regular Army.

Because of the President's absence, it was necessary to appoint the cadets in the Army of the United States. The new commissions will date from 19 Jan., date of graduation of the class of 1943.

The list of appointments follows:

Corps of Engineers

Edward R. Ardery
Alvin M. Bachrach
Richard T. Batson
Edward E. Bennett
Edward J. Bielecki
Douglas K. Blue
Robert B. Burlin
Frank A. Camm
Paul R. Ellis
Richard L. Evans
E. L. Faust, jr.
Arthur L. Freer
Mitchel Goldenthal
Arthur B. Grace, jr.
Thomas E. Gross
Leslie B. Harding
Robert G. Hillman
Walter W. Hofgrete
S. N. Karriek, jr.
D. A. Kellogg
Ernest C. Lacy, jr.
John McClure, jr.
Charles S. MacVeigh
Robert C. Marshall
T. H. Martin, jr.
M. A. Neumann
Woodrow W. Pratt
John C. Raen, jr.
George A. Rebh
Darrie H. Richards
James R. Richardson
Albert E. Saari
Vernon K. Sanders
Frederick M. Smith
W. L. Starnes, jr.
Milton E. Stevens
William J. Talbott
J. J. Upchurch, 3d
Fred B. Waters, jr.
John F. White
Robert M. Wood

Signal Corps

Charles F. Alfano
Ben Lee Baber
Joseph W. Benson
Donald H. Bruner
Charles H. Burr, jr.
R. L. Cadwallader
Walter H. Cook, jr.
Myron H. Dakin
Edward A. Doran
H. J. Flander, jr.
William H. Fritz
John G. Hoyt
James C. Huntley
John E. Huffer
William E. Lewis
Rex D. Minckler
John G. Moses, jr.
D. B. Netherwood, jr.
Joseph E. Nett
John R. Nickel
Walter E. Nygard
Cecil W. Page, jr.
E. C. Raulin, jr.
E. R. Reynolds
J. H. Schofield, jr.
Arthur J. Sebesta
Daugherty M. Smith
Donald H. Vlcek
Lowell L. Wilkes, jr.

Cavalry

Henry J. Ebrey, jr.
Vasco J. Fenili
William R. Kahn
William A. Knowlton
W. E. Larned, jr.
Howard A. Linn
Adrian St. John, jr.
John G. Wheelock, 3d
Sidney Zecher

Field Artillery

James R. Anderson
L. H. Bixby, jr.
Leo M. Blanchett, jr.
Merle L. Carey
James J. Cobb
Gerard V. Cosgrove
Robert L. Davis
Howard D. Elliott
J. H. Featherston, jr.
Robert E. Fiss
E. M. Flanagan, jr.
Thomas W. Flatley
Norman D. Greenberg
Charles L. Heltsel
Jess B. Hollis, jr.
Algin J. Hughes
Richard B. Jones
James E. Kelleher
Jacob W. Klerk
C. E. Koerper, jr.
Herbert S. Lewis
John D. McGowan
John G. McNamara
Marion H. May
Stewart C. Meyer
William D. Neale
John J. Norris
Robert J. Rader
J. T. Russell, jr.
E. D. Scott, jr.
Frederick C. Spann
John F. Stephens
Dana Lee Stewart
Arthur P. Wade
George H. Watson
Donald E. Wilbourn
Edwin J. Wilcox
John S. Wood, jr.

Coast Artillery Corps

James A. Alceveras
Paul E. Andrepont
Roger A. Bertram
L. P. Bischoff, jr.
Cliff L. Butler, jr.
B. P. Cuccolo
C. M. Davenport, jr.
John L. Dworak
Kirby A. Gean
Henry F. Grimm, jr.
Clarke D. Hain
John D. Healy, jr.
Gregg Henry
Lee B. James
S. L. James, jr.
John F. Johnson
Francis C. Kajencki
Herbert E. Kemp
Robert L. Lawrence
Barton J. Mallory
B. W. Mills, jr.
Howard E. Moore
William R. Myers
Pete D. Pavick
Robert M. Peden
Thomas E. Ramsey
Joseph A. Riccio
M. A. G. Robinson
Roy A. Sanders
John L. Shortall, jr.
John J. Shultz, jr.
Joseph P. Stabler
Vernon E. Trinter
Raiph J. Truex
Patrick G. Wardell
John M. Wilson
Cecil G. Young, jr.

Infantry

J. W. Anderson, jr.
V. L. Antonilli
D. C. Armstrong, 3d
J. W. Armstrong
Robert E. Baden
Henry A. Barber, 3d
John W. Barnes
R. S. Beightler, jr.
M. J. Berenzweig
Lucian D. Bogan, jr.
William B. Brice
Thomas W. Brown
Kenneth E. Buell
Robert L. Bullard, 3d
Edmund J. Carberry
T. M. Chambliss, jr.
James Changaris
W. L. Clemenson, jr.
Richard M. Combs
J. B. Conmy, jr.
Robert M. Cook
Hal F. Crain
A. P. Croonquist, jr.
Wesley J. Curtis
W. H. Dannacher
Norvin L. Davis
T. Q. Donaldson, 4th
Jack F. Dulancy
George M. Eberle
Elbert P. Epperson
T. H. Farnsworth
Charles R. Finley, jr.
Victor A. Franklin
J. W. Freeman, jr.

R. W. D. Guthrie
Dick E. Hall
R. E. Harrington
William E. Hensel
John A. Hine, jr.
Ralph M. Hofmann
Burton F. Hood, jr.
James M. Huddleston
Darwin J. Kitch
Frederick S. Kremer
Lyle M. Lappin
John R. Lovett
B. E. Lowry, jr.
George B. Lundberg
John J. Luther, jr.
George K. Maertens
Everard K. Meade, jr.
Hugh Mease, jr.
Thomas A. Mesereau
James R. Michael
John R. Mitchell
James D. Moore
Edward H. Murray
John R. Nazzaro
Sidney C. Peterman
W. H. Pietsch, jr.
Donald F. Powell
Altus E. Prince
H. H. Pritchett, jr.
Harold K. Roach
Elvy B. Roberts
John R. Ross, jr.
J. E. H. Rumbough
R. F. Ruyffelaere
Harry A. Saunders
William H. Scott, jr.
Boone Seegers
F. P. Shaw, jr.
V. V. Taylor, jr.
Alfred L. Toth
H. S. Walker, jr.
Daniel D. Waters
William E. Waters
Thomas R. Watson
H. F. Wehrle, 3d
John P. Wheeler, jr.
Patrick W. Wheeler
Roy B. Wilson
W. B. Wilson, jr.
Thomas B. Windsor
Charles A. Wirt
James D. Wright

Air Corps

John W. Baer
David H. Barger
Thomas H. Beeson
Milton A. Behn
Charles C. Benedict
Stephen O. Benner
Kearle L. Berry, jr.
Harold J. Bestervelt
W. L. Bevan, jr.
Cleo M. Bishop
Francis H. Bonham
Roy L. Bowlin, jr.
Frank E. Boyd
William D. Brady
R. C. Brittingham, jr.
Richard H. Broach
Edw. H. Brooks, jr.
John H. Buckner
James E. Bush, jr.
Chester J. Butcher
Keith E. Canella
Morton C. Carmack
Thomas I. Cary
John C. Catlin
V. A. Cherbak, jr.
Jack F. Clark
James B. Cobb
William J. Cook
Edward M. Costello
Norman D. Cota, jr.
John J. Courtney, jr.
George W. Criss, jr.
John M. Cutler, jr.
G. L. Danforth, jr.
John F. Daye, jr.
O. W. DeGruchy, jr.
James R. Dempsey
Rexford H. Dettre, jr.
George W. Dixon
William F. Doiby
Joseph H. Dover
James L. Doyle
John K. Eckert
Edmund B. Edwards
Robert L. Edwards
Frank T. Ellis
Robert H. Fautt, jr.
Robert R. Fisher
Lowell B. Fisher
Roger L. Fisher
Edward Potter Foote
James F. Frakes
James O. Frankosky
M. J. Gatewood, jr.
Clough F. Gee, 3d
Charles G. Glasgow
John J. Gorman
Quentin J. Goss
Donald E. Griffin
James F. Hackler, jr.
Joseph I. Hamilton
Edward J. Hardebeck
Charles E. Hardy
William L. Hardy
Russel P. Harris
Thomas D. Harrison
John E. Hatch, jr.
McGlachlin Hatch
Earl L. Hehn, jr.
R. M. Herrington, jr.
John K. Hocker
Charles A. Holt, 3d
William J. Hovde
William H. Hume
Arthur P. Hurr
Richard J. Hynes
Arthur V. Jackson
Herschel A. Jarrell
Jack J. Jones
Hugh F. Jordan
Francis X. Kane
John A. Kerig, jr.

Rank from 21 Jan.

To be 2nd Lt. of Field Artillery: Robert Tomkins Blake.

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NAVY DEPARTMENT

Secretary of the Navy
Frank Knox
Under Secretary of the Navy
James V. Forrestal
Assistant Secretary of the Navy
Ralph A. Bard
Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Air)
Artemus L. Gates
Chief of Naval Operations and CINCPAC
Admiral Ernest J. King
Chief of Staff, CINCPAC
Vice Admiral Richard S. Edwards.
Vice Chief of Naval Operations
Vice Admiral F. J. Horne
Commandant, U. S. Marine Corps
Lt. Gen. T. Holcomb
Commandant, U. S. Coast Guard
Vice Adm. Russell B. Waesche

Marine Corps Personnel
(Continued from Page 638)

rine Corps Reserve to the grades indicated have been announced:

Captains

W. N. Martin
J. W. Young
R. T. Merkel
R. Hyman
O. L. Stedel
V. M. Caldwell
R. Henri

First Lieutenants

B. A. Cummings
G. B. Allison
E. L. Auld
A. J. Tomasek
R. W. Kerns
C. W. Parria
H. C. Van Hyning
P. R. Stafford
J. W. Porasse, jr.
C. W. Cromwell
E. J. Hirschberg
J. K. Hopper
J. A. McLaughlin, jr.
L. C. Ward
F. A. Barnard
T. H. Q. McDevitt
R. E. Berman
E. Stewart
E. A. Tucker
P. McBean
C. V. Mottershead
K. Foster
J. A. Blackburn
L. J. Stranahan
R. E. Marson
H. B. Berkowich
P. J. Knox

Second Lieutenants

N. Budnowski
H. S. Hill
R. G. White
H. E. Hebbeln
W. H. Weiss
C. W. Parkins
R. T. Houk, 3d
F. G. Murphy, jr.

Warrant Officers

QM Clk E. P. Finger

Navy Helps in Fuel Shortage

Under Secretary of the Navy James Forrestal has assured Chairman Walsh of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee that "to the extent that it is possible, without jeopardizing the flow of petroleum products to our forces at sea and overseas, the Navy Department is sharing, and intends to continue sharing, its stocks of petroleum with the civil authorities."

"In the month of January," he pointed out, "there has been made available a substantial volume which we are advised has been most helpful in meeting certain localized conditions."



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U. S. War Communiques

NAVY DEPARTMENT

No. 265, 29 January

South Pacific (All dates are East Longitude): 1. On 27 Jan.:

(a) Ground operations on Guadalcanal Island resulted in the capture of a large, well established enemy command post. Thirty-six Japanese were killed and three prisoners and a large amount of enemy equipment were captured. In other sectors two pockets of enemy resistance were wiped out.

(b) During the morning, enemy dive bombers and high-level bombers, escorted by fighters, approached Guadalcanal. U. S. fighters engaged the enemy planes and incomplete reports indicate that nine Zeros were destroyed and six others probably destroyed. The enemy planes dropped no bombs. Four U. S. planes are missing.

(c) A force of Marauder (Martin B-26) medium bombers, with Aircobra (Bell P-39) escort, bombed enemy installations on Kolombangara Island in the New Georgia group. A large fire was started. All U. S. planes returned.

(d) During the evening, a force of Dauntless (Douglas) dive bombers and Avenger (Grumman TBF) torpedo planes with Wildcat (Grumman F4F) escort attacked an enemy destroyer and a cargo ship in the Vella Gulf. Two direct hits were scored on the cargo ship which was left sinking. Bombs fell close to the destroyer which was left smoking.

2. On 28 Jan.: (a) During the afternoon, a force of Dauntless dive bombers and Avenger torpedo planes with Lightning (Lockheed P-38) escort attacked Japanese ships about 15 miles northeast of Kolombangara Island. A torpedo hit caused a large explosion on an enemy destroyer. One bomb hit and several near hits were scored on a cargo ship and near hits on a tanker were observed. The cargo ship and tanker were left dead in the water. The tanker was last seen smoking. One of the four enemy Zeros which intercepted was shot down. All U. S. planes returned.

Note: Kolombangara Island is about 15 miles in diameter and is 190 nautical miles northwest of Guadalcanal airfield. Vella Gulf is 13 miles wide and separates the islands of Vella Lavella and Kolombangara in the New Georgia group.

No. 266, 30 January

Pacific and Far East: 1. U. S. submarines have reported the following results of operations against the enemy in the waters of these areas:

1 destroyer sunk.

1 large tanker sunk.

4 medium-sized cargo ships sunk.

1 medium-sized cargo ship damaged.

These actions have not been announced in any previous Navy Department Communiqué.

South Pacific: 2. On the evening of 28 Jan. a force of Flying Fortress heavy bombers (Boeing B-17) bombed Kahili in the Shortland area. Results were not reported.

No. 267, 1 February

South Pacific: 1. On 28 Jan. U. S. troops on Guadalcanal Island killed 62 Japanese and took 22 prisoners.

2. On 29 Jan.:

(a) During the early afternoon, a force of Marauder medium bombers (Martin B-26) attacked enemy positions on Kolombangara Island.

(b) During the evening, Marauders bombed the enemy-held area at Munda on New Georgia Island.

(c) Japanese planes bombed U. S. positions on Guadalcanal Island. One enemy plane was shot down.

3. On 30 Jan., during the morning, a force of Marauder medium bombers, with Aircobra escort (Bell P-39), bombed enemy positions at Munda on New Georgia Island.

Note: Munda is 180 nautical miles N. W. of Guadalcanal airfield.

Kolombangara Island is about 15 miles in diameter and is 190 nautical miles N. W. of Guadalcanal airfield.

No. 268, 2 February

South Pacific: 1. On 26 Jan. U. S. Army

planes bombed and scored near hits on a Japanese cargo ship at Tarawa Island in the Gilbert Group.

2. On 30 Jan.:

(a) During the morning, Marauder medium bombers (Martin B-26) attacked enemy positions at Munda.

(b) During the afternoon, Marauders and Flying Fortress heavy bombers (Boeing B-17) carried out a second attack on enemy installations at Munda. Fires were started as the result of hits in the enemy areas.

3. On 31 Jan.: A U. S. destroyer shelled a number of enemy barges off Cape Esperance on Guadalcanal Island.

4. On 1 Feb.:

(a) During the morning, a force of dive bombers and Avenger torpedo planes (Grumman TBF) attacked enemy positions at Munda.

(Continued on Next Page)

This advertisement is one of a series which will appear in national magazines and newspapers this year as Consolidated's contribution toward a clearer public understanding of "aviation geography."



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U. S. War Communiques

(Continued from Preceding Page)

(a) TBF with Wildcat (Grumman F4F) escort, bombed the enemy-held area at Munda. Two dive bombers failed to return.

(b) During the morning, a force of Flying Fortresses, with Warhawk (Curtiss P-40) and Lightning (Lockheed P-38) escort, bombed a large Japanese cargo ship off Shortland Island. Three direct hits were scored. All U. S. planes returned, although three of the fighters had suffered damage from anti-aircraft fire.

(c) A second wave of Flying Fortresses, which had been dispatched to attack shipping in the Buin-Shortland area, was attacked by 30 enemy Zeros. Three of our planes are missing and a fourth returned badly damaged.

aged.

(d) U. S. ground forces on Guadalcanal continued to advance slowly toward the west. North Pacific:

5. On 31 Jan.: Two Japanese float-type Zeros bombed U. S. positions in the Western Aleutians. No damage was suffered.

6. On 1 Feb.: Japanese planes attacked U. S. surface units and shore positions in the Western Aleutians. No damage to ships or shore installations resulted.

Note: Tarawa Island, in the Gilbert Group, is approximately 1040 nautical miles N. E. of Guadalcanal airfield. The island was formerly the seat of the local government. The population in 1931 was 3,013, of whom 23 were Europeans.

Shortland Island is 295 nautical miles N. W. of Guadalcanal airfield.

Buin is 13 miles due north of Shortland Island on the southeast coast of Bougainville.

Cape Esperance is in enemy-held territory, 15 miles northwest of Kokumbona on the northern shore of Guadalcanal Island.

No. 260, 2 February

South Pacific: 1. During the last several days there have been a number of surface and air actions between U. S. and Japanese forces in the Solomon Islands.

2. The increased activity on the part of the Japanese indicates a major effort to regain control of the entire Solomons Area.

3. Both U. S. and Japanese forces have suffered some losses. To reveal, at this time, details of these engagements would endanger the success of our future operations in this area.

No. 270, 3 February

South Pacific: 1. On 1 Feb. U. S. ground forces on Guadalcanal continued their advance to the west and crossed the Bonegi River, one half mile east of Tasafaronga. Stiff enemy resistance was encountered and 60 Japanese were killed.

2. Air and surface engagements between U. S. and enemy forces in the Guadalcanal Area of the Solomon Islands are continuing. The military situation does not permit publication of further details at this time.

Note: Tasafaronga is 10 miles west of the Guadalcanal airfield.

No. 271, 4 February

South Pacific: (All dates are East Longitude). 1. During the night of 1-2 Feb., Japanese planes, in groups of from one to four planes, bombed U. S. positions on Guadalcanal Island.

2. On 2 Feb.:

(a) U. S. ground forces on Guadalcanal Island continued the advance to the west and occupied elevated positions west of the Bonegi River. Considerable enemy equipment was captured and 39 Japanese were killed.

(b) A U. S. fighter strafed enemy barges near Aruligo Point about four miles southeast of Cape Esperance on Guadalcanal.

(c) During the evening, a force of Dauntless dive bombers (Douglas) and Avenger torpedo planes (Grumman TBF) attacked Munda causing explosions and starting several fires.

(d) During the night of 2-3 Feb., Japanese planes again bombed U. S. positions on Guadalcanal.

3. Details concerning recurrent engagements between U. S. air and surface forces and those of the enemy will not be announced as long as such information might jeopardize the safety of our forces in the area of operations.

Note: Munda is 180 nautical miles northwest of Guadalcanal airfield.

GEN. MacARTHUR'S HQ., AUSTRALIA

28 JAN.

Northwestern Sector: Kai Island: Our medium bombers attacked the building and jetty areas at Paan and Roemaat with bombs and strafing.

Aroe Island: Our medium units bombed and machine-gunned enemy surface craft at Debo. A lugger received a direct bomb hit.

Wessel Island: A small Allied merchant vessel was bombed and sunk by enemy aircraft. Casualties were light. Survivors have been located.

Northeastern Sector: New Britain: Gasmata: One of our heavy units bombed the airfield.

New Guinea: Finchhafen: One of our heavy units bombed the airfield and town area.

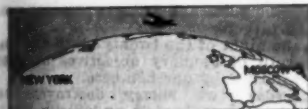
Lae: A formation of our medium bombers with long-range fighter escort attacked supply dumps in the airfield area. A heavy anti-aircraft barrage was encountered. One

(Continued on Next Page)

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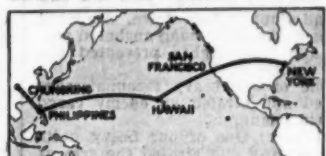
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separating nations which must now become either friendly neighbors or close enemies. No spot on the globe is more than 60 hours distant from your local airport!

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How fast will the planes of tomorrow fly? A new wind tunnel is now nearing completion on the West Coast which will enable aircraft manufacturers to test planes flying at speeds approaching that of sound itself—741 m.p.h.

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U. S. War Communiques (Continued from Preceding Page)

of our escorting fighters intercepted and damaged an enemy medium bomber. Our attack planes bombed the building area, causing a large fire in a probable fuel dump near the dock. The isthmus at Salamaua was strafed, starting fires. Severe anti-aircraft fire was encountered. All of our planes returned.

Mubo: Our attack planes bombed and strafed enemy positions near Garrison Hill. Several buildings were destroyed and a heavy machine-gun nest silenced.

Warla River: Our long-range fighters made a close sweep of the coast, strafing hostile localities.

Moresby: Three enemy medium bombers in a night raid dropped bombs in the vicinity of the airdrome, causing minor damage. A hostile formation was intercepted by one of our fighters; a bomber was hit and observed to be losing altitude. It probably failed to reach its base.

Papua: Our losses in the Papuan campaign have now been compiled and are low. As compared to the enemy, they are less than half that of his ground force losses, including not only our battle casualties but our sick from natural causes. In the air, they amount to a very much lower proportion and on the sea our losses were negligible. These figures reserve the usual results of a ground offensive campaign, especially against prepared positions defended to the last, when losses of the attacker usually are several times that of a defender. Two factors contributed to this result: first, there was no necessity of a hurry attack, because the time

element in this case was of little importance; and second, for this reason no attempt was made to rush positions by mass and unprepared assault. The utmost care was taken for conservation of our forces, with the result that probably no campaign in history against a thoroughly prepared and trained army produced such complete and decisive results with a lower expenditure of life and resource.

30 Jan.

Northwestern Sector: Reconnaissance activity only.

Northeastern Sector: New Britain—Gasmata: Allied medium and heavy units bombed the airdrome.

Cape Gloucester: One of our heavy units bombed the runway.

New Guinea—Mubo Area: Strong hostile patrols attacked our positions west of Mubo and were engaged by our outposts. Considerable casualties were inflicted on enemy detachments between Kaisnek and Wandumi. The enemy now is withdrawing with our forces in pursuit. Our medium bombers attacked enemy positions.

31 Jan.

Northwestern Sector: Arafura Sea: One of our long-range fighters drove off and damaged an enemy float plane attempting to attack an Allied vessel.

Northeastern Sector: New Britain: Rabaul: Our heavy bombers attacked the town and harbor area before dawn. An enemy vessel of undetermined size was hit and three explosions followed. Fires were started in supply dumps near the wharf area. Other results could not be observed because of searchlight activity.

Open Bay: One of our heavy units bombed an enemy transport of 2,500 tons from low

altitude. Two hits were scored and enemy troops on the deck were effectively strafed.

Ubili: One of our heavy units bombed the area.

Gasmata: One of our heavy units bombed and strafed the runway.

New Guinea: Lae: Two formations of our attack planes carried out coordinated pre-dawn raids on supply dumps and buildings, bombing and strafing from a low level. Large fires were started with heavy explosions. Flames were visible for twenty-five miles.

Mubo-Wau: The enemy launched a dawn attack against our positions. After six hours of fighting, the attack was broken and the enemy forced to withdraw, leaving 250 dead, including a regimental commander, Colonel Kitamura. Our losses were slight. Allied attack planes and long-range fighters bombed and strafed enemy installations, blowing up a large ammunition dump and destroying numerous huts.

1 Feb.

Northwestern Sector: Ambon: Our heavy bombers attacked enemy shipping with unobserved results. Four enemy fighters attempted interception, without success.

Timor: Kupang: Our long-range fighters successfully attacked the airdrome with cannon and machine guns, destroying or damaging eight enemy bombers and a fighter caught on the ground. Hangars and buildings were set on fire, including an apparent ammunition warehouse, which exploded violently. Two miles away a motor pool containing twenty vehicles also was strafed. All our planes returned.

Viqueque: Our medium bombers attacked enemy installations.

Tenimber Island: One of our heavy units bombed the jetty on Selatu Island.

Northeastern Sector: New Britain: Rabaul: Our heavy bombers attacked shipping and harbor installations before dawn, dropping bombs on the docks and among anchored vessels. Haze and searchlights prevented observation of results.

Arawe: One of our heavy reconnaissance units bombed and strafed an enemy cargo ship off Pilelo Island.

Cape Gloucester: One of our heavy units bombed the runway and strafed the area at low altitude.

New Guinea: Wewak: One of our heavy units attacked the airdrome and shipping, with unobserved results. Anti-aircraft positions were silenced by strafing.

Finschhafen: An Allied night reconnaissance plane strafed buildings in the harbor area.

Markham River: Our long-range fighters executed a sweep down the valley to the mouth of the Warla River, strafing targets of opportunity.

Mubo-Wau: Sporadic ground fighting continues. Our attack planes bombed and strafed the Mubo-Komiatum area.

3 Feb.

Northwestern Sector: Reconnaissance activity only.

Northeastern Sector: New Britain: Rabaul: Our heavy bombers effectively attacked enemy airdromes at night. Prior to the main attack, an advance light unit showered the area with incendiaries and flares, effectively lighting up the target for a subsequent striking force which attacked with demolition and fragmentation bombs. Over twenty fires were started along runways and throughout dispersal areas at Lukanal airdrome with the heavy destruction of fuel dumps and grounded aircraft. Two large fires were caused at Rapopo airdrome, flames being visible for twenty-five miles.

Open Bay: One of our heavy units bombed and heavily strafed a camouflaged and stationary enemy cargo vessel, apparently being used as a supply base in the harbor.

Cape Gloucester: One of our heavy units

bombed and strafed the airdrome from a low altitude.

New Guinea: Finschhafen: One of our heavy units at a low altitude bombed and strafed the airfield and township.

Mubo-Wau: Our artillery harassed enemy positions during the night. Our patrols were active. Our attack planes bombed the Mubo area and strafed the track to Komiatum.

3 Feb.

Northwestern Sector: Kai Island: Our medium bombers attacked the wharf area at Tceal from low altitude, starting extensive fires.

Dutch New Guinea: Our heavy bombers attacked enemy supply dumps near Kankana, bombing and strafing from low altitude.

Northeastern Sector: New Britain: Rabaul: For the fourth successive day our heavy bombers attacked shortly before dawn. Vanakanau airdrome was heavily bombed and strafed. Results could not be observed because of haze and searchlights.

Open Bay: One of our heavy units attacked with bombs and machine-gun fire three enemy power launches filled with troops, causing substantial casualties. Two cargo vessels attacked in previous raids were observed beached.

Lolabau Island: One of our heavy units attacked a 3,000-ton cargo vessel towing two barges. A direct hit amidships and several near-misses were scored, heavily damaging the ship, which last was seen heading slowly toward shore in an endeavor to beach. One of the barges was sunk instantly by a direct bomb hit.

Gasmata: One of our heavy units bombed the airdrome.

New Guinea: Mubo-Wau area: Our attack planes bombed and strafed the Mubo Komiatum track and area.

Papua: Since the close of the campaign, 158 enemy stragglers not previously reported have been killed or surrendered.

LT. GEN. EISENHOWER'S HQ. NORTH AFRICA

28 Jan.

Activity on the Tunisian front was confined to patrolling.

Light bombers and fighters attacked enemy ground targets.

On the night of the twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh of January objectives at El Hamma were attacked by our bombers.

Yesterday two enemy destroyers were bombed between Tunisia and Sicily, one being left on fire.

From these operations one of our aircraft is missing.

Additional reports show that in the attack on Algiers on the night of the twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh of January, four more enemy bombers were destroyed, making six in all that night.

29 Jan.

There is no change in the ground situation. Fighters attacked enemy troops in the Oueseltia Valley and armored vehicles farther north.

The harbor and railway yards at Sfax were bombed heavily by forces of our aircraft. Many fires were left burning.

Six aircraft were shot down. Roads in the Pont du Fahs area were bombed on the night of 28 Jan.

Two of our aircraft are missing from these operations.

Last night a few enemy aircraft dropped bombs in the Algiers area. Three enemy bombers were destroyed.

30 Jan.

There is no change in the ground situation.

Enemy vehicles on roads in the far west area were attacked yesterday and during the

(Continued on Next Page)

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U. S. War Communiques

(Continued from Preceding Page)

Eight our bombers made raids on the airfield at Tunis and on the harbor of Bizerte. Targets in the dock area and a ship were hit. A heavily escorted southbound convoy between Sicily and Tunisia also were bombed. Two vessels were hit.

During these attacks our bombers and their escorting fighters shot down eight enemy aircraft.

One of our fighters shot down an enemy bomber off the Algerian coast. From all of these operations four of our aircraft were missing last night. Four enemy bombers were destroyed.

31 Jan.

An enemy force including some armor attacked our outposts on the Tunisian front. Fighting is still in progress. Our light bombers and fighters made several attacks on this force.

Our bombers attacked the docks at Ferryville. Hits were observed on three ships and on quays and buildings in a raid on the railroad and other targets north of Gabes. Eight enemy fighters were shot down.

On the night of 29 Jan. the harbor of Bizerte was bombed, as well as roads behind the enemy's positions. Eight of our aircraft are missing from all these operations.

1 Feb.

In central Tunisia there were a series of minor engagements. Infantry, tanks and artillery were employed. Air forces of both sides were active in support of ground troops. On the night of 30-31 Jan. roads supplying the enemy's positions were bombed.

Yesterday our bombers again attacked the docks at Bizerte, starting large fires.

The airfield at Gabes was bombed and a number of enemy planes destroyed on the ground.

In the course of the day's operations nineteen enemy aircraft were destroyed. Five of our aircraft are missing.

Recently, while escorting a convoy in the Western Mediterranean, HMCS Port Arthur, a corvette of the Royal Canadian Navy, commanded by Lt. Edward Theodore Blinn, RCNVR, located an Italian submarine, which it attacked with depth charges and gunfire and destroyed. Some survivors were found.

2 Feb.

In Southern Tunisia our troops raiding to the east captured the station of Sened. Our infantry, supported by tanks and artillery, attacked the enemy at Faid.

In Central Tunisia the enemy made a slight gain in the hills southwest of Pont du Fils. Our forces counter-attacked, restoring the position.

In Northern Tunisia our patrols were active.

Our ground forces were supported by light bombers and fighters during the day.

One patrol of P-40s prevented an attack on

our troops by U-87s, destroying three of them.

Our bombers attacked the docks at Tunis and a convoy entering the harbor. At least two ships were hit and fires were left burning in the dock area. Our bombers shot down nine enemy fighters in this raid.

Four of our aircraft are missing from these operations.

3 Feb.

Our attacks on Faid 1 and 2 Feb. were unsuccessful. Otherwise there was no change on any front.

Our bombers attacked the airdromes at Sfax, starting large fires and destroying aircraft on the ground.

In the course of the day's operations twelve enemy aircraft were destroyed. Thirteen of our aircraft are missing.

Two enemy bombers were destroyed on the night of 1-2 Feb.

LT. GEN. ANDREW'S HQ., CAIRO

28 Jan.

During the night of 28-29 Jan. Liberator heavy bombers of the Ninth United States Air Force successfully attacked Italian and Sicilian harbors.

Although partially obscured by cloud conditions, bomb bursts were observed in all target areas.

All aircraft returned safely.

31 Jan.

Ninth United States Air Force Liberator heavy bombers made two attacks on shipping and harbor installations at Messina, Sicily, during daylight yesterday.

Scores of bursts were seen on and in the immediate vicinity of the San Giovanni-Messina ferry terminal and on rail tracks to the south.

Three direct hits were scored on a merchant vessel moored in the harbor. One salvo was seen to hit the stern and alongside the stern of a merchant vessel leaving the harbor. Several bombs burst among clusters of ships in the north part of the harbor.

Many other hits were seen on the port power station, on workshops and along the waterfront.

An anti-aircraft battery in the harbor area was hit and knocked out.

Enemy aircraft were encountered in the second attack on the target, but failed to press home their attack.

From these missions all our aircraft returned.

USAAF HQ., NEW DELHI

2 Feb.

Bombers of the Tenth United States Air Force 1 Feb. attacked the dock area of Rangoon.

Large warehouses were blown up and fires were left raging in the dock area.

A second formation sent to attack objectives in the Andaman Islands was forced to

(Continued on Next Page)

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ONE GREAT
BEER...



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U. S. War Communiques (Continued from Preceding Page)

return by bad weather.

Delayed reports of bomber missions 25 Jan. and 26 Jan. now have been made public. The first mission against the Myittha Bridge, which the Japanese were trying desperately to repair, resulted in suspension of work. Probable hits were scored on the southern approaches.

The second mission against railroad yards in Mandalay, reported direct hits on warehouses and among rolling stock. From these operations all planes and all personnel returned safely.

Sea Services Casualties

Casualties in the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard, announced 28 Jan. to 2 Feb., included a total of 19 dead, 16 wounded, and 488 missing.

The following, previously reported as dead, have now been reported as safe:

Fire controlman 3c Lewis Kent Larson, USNR.

Pvt. William V. Graves, USMC.

The following, previously reported as missing, are now reported as safe:

Waldo, Raymond Gideon, Chief machinist's mate, USNR.

Gardner, Henry Jordan, Machinist's mate, second class, USNR.

Johnson, Edward Ernest, Seaman, first class, USNR.

Korb, George Albert, Seaman, second class, USNR.

Long, Harvey William, Seaman, first class, USNR.

Knapp, Edward, jr., Apprentice seaman, USNR.

Smalls, Cleveland Duke, Mess attendant, second class, USNR.

Jackson, Elmer Edwin, Aviation radioman, first class, USNR.

Gimse, Wallace Bernard, Seaman, first class, USNR.

Ramsay, Joseph Elwood, Seaman, first class, USNR.

Cordes, William Joseph, Seaman, second class, USNR.

Oliphant, John Francis, jr., Apprentice seaman, USNR.

Ware, Donald Kenneth, Seaman, second class, USNR.

The following previously reported as missing are now reported as safe but wounded:

Sic James Irving Grann, jr., USNR.

GM3c William Henry Cartwright, USNR.

The following previously reported as missing is now reported as dead:

GM1c John Augustus Gustafson, USNR.

The following previously reported as wounded is now reported as dead:

Diosdado Rome, Officer's chief cook, USNR.

DEAD

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

U. S. Navy

Lt. H. B. Rutherford

Lt. B. G. Brackett

U. S. Naval Reserve

Lt. (jg) G. J. Erhardt

1st Lt. T. M. Lelneweber

U. S. Marine Corps

1st Lt. T. M. Lelneweber

MISSING

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

U. S. Naval Reserve

Lt. R. J. Hauge

Lt. (jg) D. J. Hughes

U. S. Marine Corps

Lt. (jg) D. J. Hughes

Lt. (jg) D. J. Hughes

DEAD

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

U. S. Navy

MM1c J. H. Crawford

CM3c J. W. Page

EM3c R. J. Leake

Ap3ea A. J. Crandal

U. S. Naval Reserve

MM1c J. H. Crawford

CM3c J. W. Page

EM3c R. J. Leake

Ap3ea A. J. Crandal

U. S. Marine Corps

Pvt. A. N. Assenmacher

Pvt. W. A. Trahan

Sgt. H. C. Nickerson

Pvt. R. F. Zatzke

Pvt. E. M. Spear

U. S. Marine Corps Reserve
Pvt. N. E. Boehlke
Pvt. J. B. Morin, jr.

WOUNDED

ENLISTED PERSONNEL

U. S. Naval Reserve

S2c G. P. McTague

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S1c G. P. Harrison
OC3c R. Curtis
S1c J. H. Mentzer
SM3c D. H. Montgomery
GM2c J. W. Moore
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SM3c D. H. Montgomery
GM2c J. W. Moore
S2c A. B. Stewart, jr.
PhM3c G. W. Parham
WT2c A. R. Ross
FCM3c J. C. Morrow
BAM1c LeR. F. Vichow
OR2c W. E. Minsu
WT2c A. R. Ross
FCM3c J. C. Morrow
PhM3c G. W. Parham
GM2c G. R. Wright
AC3c C. C. Sparks
MM2c L. C. Robinson, jr.

S2c A. T. Patpalak
S2c J. J. Terluk
S2c S. R. Vandrilla
S2c C. L. Canlis, jr.
S2c J. A. La Valle
S2c M. F. McDonough
S2c E. H. McEwan
S2c W. C. Flint
S2c B. J. Hunt
Cox C. J. Speck
GM3c J. R. Bonbright
BM2c D. S. Taylor
OC3c H. L. McCrory
MA3c M. E. Young
S2c O. E. Harvey, jr.
S2c L. C. Jones
S2c J. A. Borden
Yeoc3 J. W. Connolly
S2c M. Haschack
S2c F. X. McDonald
S2c W. H. McFadden, III
S2c P. P. McGinley
S2c W. Rohloff
S2c R. H. Donnelly
OC1c M. Neto
S2c R. F. Connolly
S2c W. Wintle
FM1c E. E. Hartnett
S2c H. W. Van Hassel
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S2c M. R. Roland
S1c J. Bell
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TM2c G. D. Haritz
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FM1c W. M. Sheppard
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S2c G. R. Holland
MM2c R. L. Williams
S2c R. E. Leo
S1c D. N. Miner
S1c

Sea Services Casualties

(Continued from Preceding Page)

W. C. Drvall	FCM2c P. E. Phlegar
C. L. Williams	MA3c M. R. Jones
J. B. Heading-	Ap8ea L. G. Williams,
ton	Jr.
H. W. Long	Ap8ea J. U. Williams
C. E. Benton	FCM2c E. Thomas
R. B. Bellale	82c O. Coon
C. Bertocci	82c J. Hauss, Jr.
W. P. Hayes	81c W. F. Hawthorne
R. J. Hennings-	81c E. J. Heinsinger
ton	82c J. J. Hennessey
J. W. Lee	81c J. E. Rossi
P. J. Morelli	FM1c R. H. Vann
H. W. Caulk, Jr.	FM2c C. C. Blatten-
H. Pierce	berger
J. W. Blackwell	82c J. M. Coulter
G. H. Klenzie, Jr.	GM3c R. C. Bauer
C. G. Shafer	Ap8ea G. A. Wildi
M. Bokulich	FM1c W. S. Jones, Jr.
N. Bukvic	MM2c G. R. Sampson,
J. F. Enright	Jr.
L. A. Glowcsew-	FM2c H. Killian
ski	82c J. E. Sullivan
R. L. Ivey	82c M. A. Sullivan
W. J. Foley	MMM2c M. L. Thomp-
H. P. Billerman	son
W. D. Kille	81c W. G. Werly
R. E. Parker	82c L. I. Golay
J. Tiben	82c A. L. Sullivan
H. N. McLeskey	Cox P. H. Sullivan
E. C. Mitchell	GM2c G. T. Sullivan
E. G. McNally	82c S. B. Seloby
T. J. Moran	82c H. F. Weeks
L. Rogers	82c W. J. Weeks
P. A. Rogers	82c F. M. Sell
J. W. Denis	82c F. E. Class
R. D. Deyo	81c P. P. Del Giudice
F. J. Hurban	82c F. Ingram
J. W. Hermanns	82c J. R. McConnell
J. F. Snesar	82c R. W. McCormick
G. A. Willoughby	81c S. L. Jackson
W. I. Wood	8M3c R. R. Scott
M. Toos	82c J. J. Brennan
P. A. Nicholson	82c B. F. Armistage
J. A. Noll	82c J. Bradie
J. L. Ruddy	82c M. J. Bradshaw
A. Ruff	82c A. P. Degrasia
G. Moets	81c J. Fontonella
J. H. Mooney	FM3c T. D. Hardwick
Q. W. Hansen	82c D. J. Hart
O. R. Graves	82c G. H. Hicks
F. F. Mekrut	82c J. F. Tesla
S. T. Hendrix	81c W. J. Tompkins
C. P. Saaf	82c S. E. Urban
J. Morgawa	FM2c C. Zgliszewski
J. Tuter	82c W. T. Bradshaw
M. G. Bernat, Jr.	81c B. A. Brookhart
J. C. Biechman	EM2c P. Palmos
N. N. Blackmore	FM2c W. R. Parker
J. W. Helt	82c J. Brenner
R. P. Hennessey	82c L. S. Frankfort
R. S. Hays, Jr.	SK3c S. V. Stewart
J. T. Poarch	Ap8ea A. K. Parker
C. Brown	FM2c W. R. Parker
L. L. Pierce	EM2c P. Palmos
M. J. Stroup	82c J. E. Cohill
A. D. Wilson	FM3c R. R. Hartline
F. M. Mogielski	FM2c W. Kingdon
W. O. Grubb	82c E. G. Kistler
J. A. Grycky	GM2c R. F. McCann
R. J. Phillips	82c J. J. McCarthy, Jr.
J. W. McSpad-	82c S. Shalitta
gen	82c M. A. Sheshan
A. McK. Patsel	82c W. L. Stahl

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REVELATION

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Recommended by Dentists Generally



Gen. Drum Addresses Grads

Two high ranking U. S. military leaders received honorary degrees at Georgetown University's 144th annual commencement exercises held 31 January, at which Lt. Gen. Hugh A. Drum was principal speaker.

To General Drum went the degree of doctor of military science, while Rear Admiral William Brent Young, paymaster general of the Navy and chief of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, received the degree of doctor of law.

In his remarks to the graduating class of 156 students in graduate, law and foreign service schools, General Drum stated American soldiers face the "greatest task of pioneering that any Army has ever undertaken in rehabilitating, as well as liberating, the conquered peoples of the world."

"That is why the American soldier will find he must be something more than a soldier. He will assist in establishing civilized government; he will participate in efforts to relieve suffering. He will play a vital part in administering relief—food to the hungry, medicine to the sick and news to the outside world to those who for three years have been deprived of these."

"I can well envisage a situation in which the Army on a certain day will conquer a strip of territory. Immediately, as the inhabitants of that area pass from enemy control, they will become dependent at least for a while on the Army. They will need food, they will cry for news, they will beg for the first and indispensable things in their rehabilitation. This will cover all facilities required by a civilized people."

"The American Government is organizing many bureaus for exactly these functions. But the point I am making here is that during the earlier periods these functions will, perforce, be carried out by the Army as best it can."

That the Army is fitted to do these things, he pointed out, is shown by its "pioneering" record in times of peace.

"If the peace that follows this war is a real peace, and gives men confidence in the future, I can well imagine a migration of men, talents, capital from this country to these regions 'discovered' because of the war. The American Army is teaching many skills and crafts to its soldiers. And the American soldier is going to visit many places. It seems reasonable to assume that all this will have lasting effect on the post-war migration of peoples and talents."

To the graduates, he said: "Not all of you will be in Europe. Some may be in Africa, in the islands of the Pacific, perhaps on the continent of Asia. You will see many countries which, rightly or wrongly, are called backward countries. You may discover that some of these countries are not so poor as we think and that there is a real opportunity for pioneering. You may be tempted some day to return to one of these regions and pioneer."

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SERVICE NEWS AND GOSSIP

Foreign Affairs—President Roosevelt arrived in Washington on Sunday, 31 January, completing his 18,965 mile trip to Casablanca and Brazil. Prime Minister Churchill leaving Casablanca, went to Turkey where he conferred with her President and Prime Minister. The purpose of the President in meeting the President of Brazil, was to concert plans for the two nations to join in measures to keep the Atlantic free from submarines now and in the future, and concert action which will remove for all time the threat of attack on this Hemisphere from the northwest coast of Africa. The purpose of Mr. Churchill in visiting the Turkish officials was to strengthen their country in its neutrality policy, and thereby bar Axis attack through its territory or by way of the Aegean Sea route upon the Near East, and to explain the post-war peace plans of Great Britain and the United States and their value to the Ankara Government. In other words, both war leaders were carrying out their agreed upon diplomatic phase of the offensive against the Axis Powers and Japan, and now back home are pressing the steps for the 1943 military offensives, also agreed upon at Casablanca.

The definite aims of the Casablanca Conference included the demonstration of the existence of complete unity amongst the United Nations, the coalescence of the French factions throughout the world and their political and military support of the war effort, the determination of plans for offensives which would aid Russia and China, and the proclamation as a primary aim of the "unconditional surrender" of our enemies. While Stalin did not accept the cordial invitation to participate in a conference at Cairo, or send a representative thereto, and Chiang Kai-Shek was not present at the parley, the President has noted that he and Mr. Churchill were in close communication with these leaders, and that the Allies fully understand each other. General Giraud and General de Gaulle have shown by their statements subsequent to Casablanca, the impossibility of a united French movement, but the President continues hopeful they will merge. Giraud's attitude of using every means and every Frenchman to defeat the Axis, especially appeals to Mr. Roosevelt. Only under pressure did the French leaders agree to military, economic and financial cooperation, which, as they have frankly stated, they are doubtful can be achieved. The plans for the offensives are naturally secret. The President has said they were carefully and thoroughly discussed, and any differences regarding them between the American and British Delegations on the Combined Chiefs of Staff Committee were settled by the decisions made. The declaration of "unconditional surrender" disposes of the idea of an armistice such as preceded Versailles, balks any peace move by the Axis or Japan, and contemplates nothing short of a peace of victory. A review of what Casablanca accomplished produces the unquestionable conclusion that the United States and Great Britain are hand in hand in their determination to prosecute the war until our enemies seek peace, and in this purpose they have the support of Stalin and Chiang Kai-Shek.

Flying from Casablanca to Brazil via Liberia, the President demonstrated the equality of the South American Nation in the Alliance, and thereby increased its prestige. In order that no misunderstanding may develop with sister states, above all Argentina, they will be invited to take part in this entente, which contemplates common protection for the peoples of the Western Hemisphere. Besides blasting any peace hopes of Hitler, Mussolini and Tojo, the "unconditional surrender" declaration was designed to appeal to Stalin, whose confidence in victory is mounting with the stupendous disaster inflicted upon the Germans at Stalingrad, now freed from their grip, and the continued advances of the Red Armies; to stimulate the sentiment in favor of withdrawal from the Axis which is growing in Finland, to encourage the Chinese, and to impress the European neutrals and South America with the fixity of purpose of the United States and Great Britain. A further effect sought in the "unconditional surrender" declaration was the hardening of sentiment at home toward grim continuance of the war until the defeat of our enemies shall be accomplished. However, there is nothing new in the proclamation of this purpose; since we entered the war it has been repeatedly asserted that we and the British would not halt our Fleets and Armies until our enemies are prostrate.

Involved in the Casablanca conference also were the matters of satisfying the claims of Russia and China and the British Dominions to larger participation in the determination of strategic questions; of Stalin's insistent demand for the establishment of a Second Front on the coast of Europe; of China's as well as Russia's appeal for greater munitions supply, of China's and Australia's complaint at the policy of regarding Europe as the primary war effort. There was also the question of determining whether an American, or a British Officer, should command in an area of dual military operations, and, of immediate importance, that of bringing the French together into unity of war effort. A tentative effort was made to move toward a Council of Four, such as evolved during the Versailles Conference, by extending the invitation to Stalin. But, according to the communique, he was preoccupied with the direction of the successful operations in Russia, and could not leave his country. Admiral Standley in Moscow offered as an objection to a joint command, the difficulty of reaching decisions affecting operations remotely separated, and it is his opinion that the United Nations have come as closely as possible to unified conduct in the existing appropriate division of combat zones, and their respective responsibilities. This, of course, is the view of the President, and Admiral Standley would not have stated it unless he knew it would meet with the approval of Stalin. The question naturally arises why the Russian Premier refused to meet the Allied leaders. It would seem to be enough that he could not leave Moscow while his drive against the invaders is in progress. However, the inference is that he preferred to retain his military and political independence. Certainly, as a practical Statesman, if the Red Armies drive the Germans from Russia, he will want compensation for the terrible sacrifices his country has made, and, perhaps, he did not propose to be forced to make embarrassing evasions in connection with the Baltic States and Roumania, which would have aroused American and British suspicions. Further, his constant effort has been to avoid war with Japan, and he knew that if he participated in a Cairo conference, that nation would have believed him to be a partner in the discussion of joint operations against it. The wisdom of his decision to remain at home is shown by the Berlin broadcast of a Tokyo declaration by the Japanese Foreign Minister that as long as Russia observes the neutrality pact between them, Japan would do so. Berlin's broadcast of this declaration is attributed to the purpose of Hitler to minimize its importance; in other words to show Japan that her help will not be needed in the ultimate subjection of Russia. Of course, the Japanese broadcast that Tokyo proposes to recognize the independence of the Philippines and to create the independent state of Burma, was designed to offset our

policy regarding the former, and to encourage the Burmese in their hostility to Britain. While officially the Chinese authorities have expressed great hopes of operations to flow from the Casablanca Conference, and hailed the assistance promised them, there is some criticism of the failure to extend an invitation to Chiang Kai-Shek to meet the President and Churchill. The failure is pointed to as another indication of the subordination of China in the plans of the United States and Britain, and there is fear of the effect upon the fortunes of Chiang Kai-Shek, who has different political elements and ambitious men to contend with, and whom he controls largely through evidence of the closeness of his relations with the United States. It is emphasized that Chung-King is not at war with Germany, and this did not justify its participation in the conference. Probably Japanese propaganda will stress the treatment Chiang Kai-Shek has received, and possibly may seize the opportunity to suggest peace. To conclude this speculation upon our relations with the Russian and Chinese leaders, there may be dismissed at this time the prospect of a "Big Four" to run the global war. Excluded also from this prospect is the participation of Australia in strategic decisions; and how this is accepted in the Down Under Continent is apparent from the cry of Prime Minister Curtin that the confinement of the southwestern theatre to a "holding war" is giving time for Japan to exploit the resources she has acquired, and to strengthen her in operations against the United States.

The President made it clear upon his return that he is entirely satisfied with General Eisenhower's handling of political affairs in North Africa. At first hand he learned of the differences between the French, and approved the way the problems they created had been solved. He said that Giraud, who now has 250,000 men under his command estimates he will have 300,000 available for service in Tunisia, and the job of the American Government is to equip them. De Gaulle has not more than 20,000 men under his command in Africa. As part of the North African question, there was considered at Casablanca the matter of a single command for the Allied Armies. The confidence of the two leaders in General Eisenhower and Minister Murphy was shown by their inclusion in the conference, but apparently it was decided not to place the former in supreme command. In the absence of any definite word from the President, faith now is put in the report that General Eisenhower is to have in North Africa the same power and authority which General Sir Horace Alexander has in the Near East, and that General Montgomery will have sole control of operations.

In connection with the activation of the declaration of "unconditional surrender," the communique spoke of the review made of the several theatres of the war, asserted that all resources were marshalled for a more intense prosecution of the struggle by land, sea and air, and declared that plans for the offensive campaigns in 1943 had been completed and that the two leaders had returned home to set them into execution. It was agreed more direct help must be given to Russia, and that Africa was a stepping stone to that end, but no more than that at this time. Attacks somewhere on the western coast of Europe are rumored in order to prevent Hitler from moving toward the Near East, a prospect which has been increased by the augmented political and military activity of Axis agents in the countries bordering on the Aegean Sea. Evidently as part of our counter-offensive, Mr. Churchill expanded the British entente with Turkey. He spoke for the United States as well as Britain, according to the communique that was issued. Turkey is to receive greater Lend-Lease assistance in order to enable her to defend her neutrality. In addition, she was impressed with the purpose of the United Nations to consider her needs in the post-war negotiations. Necessarily in connection with them, her continued control of the Dardanelles must have been discussed. The Russian victories have greatly impressed the Turks, who understand their full significance. Any doubt as to the desperate situation of the Axis was removed by the proclamation of Hitler, the speech of Goering on the tenth anniversary of the former's rise to power, and the mourning into which Germany was plunged officially. Those pronouncements confirmed anew that the day of the Blitzkrieg is over, and that it has become necessary to stir the German people to battle no longer for conquest, but for the safety of their homeland. Goering placed the blame for the invasion of Russia upon the shoulders of Hitler, which indicates that the military are moving to use Der Fuehrer as a scapegoat.

Marine Corps—Maj. Gen. Alexander A. Vandegrift, USMC, recently returned from the Solomons where he commanded ground forces, and Brig. Gen. Robert L. Denig, USMC, director of public relations for the Marine Corps, will be guests of honor at a luncheon of the Poor Richard Club in Philadelphia on 11 Feb. which will commemorate the 167th anniversary of the departure of the first United States Marine Corps unit for foreign duty. The unit embarked from the port of Philadelphia during the Revolutionary War. After the luncheon the two officers will attend a meeting of the Pennsylvania Historical Society and will receive from two descendants of Capt. Samuel Nicholas for deposit with the historical records of the corps the commission issued to that officer by the Continental Congress—the first commission issued to a Marine.

Col. Littleton W. T. Waller, Jr., USMCR, nominated for promotion to brigadier general this week, is the first Reserve officer to attain to rank of general officer in the Marine Corps. Colonel Waller will head the division of reserves at headquarters. During the World War, Colonel Waller participated in five major engagements and received the Croix de Guerre with palm, among other decorations. He already has seen action in World War II, and in January 1941, while an observer in a British bomber, was shot down by antiaircraft fire in the desert. The bomber crashed just inside the British lines.

Headquarters has revoked its order of 7 May 1942, authorizing sale of wrist watches to officers as part of their necessary military equipment. Sales of wrist watches hereafter "will be restricted to those officers whose combat duties require that they have a wrist watch," Headquarters has stated. Watches which become unserviceable will not be repaired or replaced by Quartermaster activities.

Civilian construction workers, in a letter 29 Jan., to Maj. Gen. Joseph O. Fegan, USMC, Camp Pendleton commandant, expressed their gratitude for the aid rendered by Marines in evacuating their flooded trailer city during the height of the storm which lashed the area recently. With General Fegan directing operations, Marines using tractors towed some 200 trailers to safety between midnight and dawn.

Other Marines, sloshing through waist-deep ice cold water, rescued some 1,000 persons, including many women and children from the camp, which had been marooned when the Santa Margarita River flooded the area. Except for some damage to the trailers, material loss to the camp was small, it was announced.

The civilians were fed in a Marine camp mess and housed in one of the large barracks buildings until their trailer homes could be re-established.

In keeping with the program to preserve the historic features of Rancho Santa Margarita, now Camp Pendleton, Ore., Marines stationed there have begun a search

for the "lost city" of Forster. Maj. Gen. Joseph C. Fegan, commandant, announces. On 7 April, 1879, records show, the residents of Forster filed a petition with the San Diego County board of supervisors for a voting precinct. Twenty-four names were affixed to the petition, which was approved.

"Marine historians have learned," General Fegan said, "that Forster was planned in 1878 as part of Don Juan Forster's colonization program. In that year someone suggested a railroad line should be extended from Temecula to Forster City to provide cheaper freight rates for bean growers in the region."

Army Ground Forces—HEADQUARTERS, ARMY GROUND FORCES—A demonstration which was held at the Arsenal in Edgewood, Md., last Saturday was viewed by Lt. Gen. Lesley J. McNair, commanding general of Army Ground Forces, and a number of officers from Headquarters.

Accompanying General McNair on the trip were Maj. Gen. Richard C. Moore, chief of the Requirements Section; Brig. Gen. Floyd L. Parks, Chief of Staff; Brig. Gen. William F. Dean of the Requirements Section; Col. Ernest C. Norman, Col. John S. Winn, Jr., Col. William G. Walker, Col. James G. Edmunds, Col. Thomas J. Heavy, Col. Victor W. B. Wales, Col. Bjarne Furuholmen, Col. John B. Hughes, Col. Robert W. Daniels, Lt. Col. Ferdinand T. Unger, Lt. Col. John C. Oakes, Lt. Col. E. J. Gibson and Lt. Col. T. C. Shaffer.

General McNair and a group of officers from Headquarters were scheduled to visit the Airborne Command at Fort Bragg, N. C., this week.

Production of equipment used in aiding in the training of men in the armed services will be coordinated by a joint clearing committee on which Lt. Col. Louis W. Haskell of the G-3 Section at Headquarters will be the Army Ground Forces' representative. The committee was established by the War and Navy Departments.

Maj. Gen. Andrew Bruce, commanding general of the Tank Destroyer Center, Camp Hood, Texas, conferred at Headquarters last week.

Promotion of Capt. George W. Bailey, Jr., CSC, to the rank of Major was announced by General McNair this week.

A number of officers at Headquarters attended a farewell gathering in honor of Col. Thomas F. Bresnahan, former commandant of the Army War College post which is the Headquarters of Army Ground Forces. Colonel Bresnahan has left to take up a new assignment. He is succeeded by Col. George I. Smith.

Conservation of rubber is stressed by General McNair in the directive issued by Headquarters this week.

ARMORED FORCE—The Soldier's Medal was awarded posthumously to three enlisted men of the 7th Armored Division who drowned in attempting to swim the Sabine River at Burr Ferry, La., during maneuvers last 17 Oct., at a ceremony held recently at Division Headquarters. Capt. Wadsworth P. Clapp also received the medal. After leading volunteers across the river he tried in vain to save the three men who drowned. They were Sgt. Oliver T. Lockhart, Pvt. Martin G. Lackney and Clayton O. Krigstad.

The Haskard Map, a large-scale reproduction of the Salisbury plain in England, is used by the Tactics Department of the Armored Force School at Fort Knox, Ky. The map recently provided a surprise for Brigadier C. A. Sykes of the British Army Staff in Washington who found his home, Cortington Manor, faithfully represented on the map.

Artillery ranges at Camp Campbell, Ky., were used for the first time recently when the 398th Field Artillery Battalion of the 8th Armored Division, commanded by Lt. Col. Robert Thompson, fired recently.

Surgeons of Armored Divisions and Corps met recently in the office of Col. A. L. Corby, Armored Force Surgeon, to discuss new methods of treatment.

The radio program "This Nation At War" was broadcast last week from Fort Knox. The program, dealing with Armored Force training, included a night demonstration of tank, machine gun and cannon fire.

INFANTRY—A demonstration of Ranger tactics and Infantry procedure arranged by officers of the 76th Infantry Division of Fort Meade, Md., was given by men of the division before members of the Women's National Press Club at the Hotel Willard in Washington, D. C., during the past week.

Maj. Gen. William R. Schmidt, commanding officer of the 76th Division, addressed members of the club. He urged that American soldiers remember the admonition of a Biblical soldier, Joshua, to his men regarding the enemy: "Put your feet upon the neck of them."

Automatic rifles, machine guns and an 81 mm. trench mortar were used in the demonstration.

Besides General Schmidt other officers who were present at the demonstration included Brig. Gen. John E. Danquist, Brig. Gen. Henry C. Evans, Col. George S. Eyster, Col. Clifford J. Mathews, Col. Don N. Holmes, Lt. Col. Robert J. Kirk, Jr., Maj. Russell C. Capor, and Lieutenants Harvey W. Daniell, George F. Engler, Millard M. White, Grover J. Cox, Gerard Swartzell, John M. Sandel and Edwin E. Ragan. Lt. Lewis W. Marcy, public relations officer at Fort Meade, had charge of the presentation.

SECOND ARMY—Lt. Gen. Ben Lear, commanding general of the Second Army, reviewed the 365th Regimental combat team in a review at Camp Atterbury, Ind., this week.

General Lear, speaking to officers and non-commissioned officers following the parade, stressed the need for cooperation, unity and leadership as being fundamental if victory is to be achieved.

New Army Trench Knife—A trench knife, redesigned to conserve critical materials and superseding the previous standard model which has been issued by the thousands to combat troops, is now under procurement by the Ordnance Department, the War Department announced today.

The new knife is a sturdy, sharp-bladed weapon, in appearance resembling an over-size hunting knife.

The knife has a corrugated raw-hide handle with a six and three-quarter-inch blade. One cutting edge runs the full length of the blade. The other cutting edge extends for two and three-quarters inches. From that point to the hilt, the steel widens, providing extra strength.

A new sheath made of leather also has been designed especially for the knife. There are metal plates on both sides of the sheath to protect the wearer from possible

injury in a fall, for example, wherein the knife blade might otherwise pierce the sheath. A raw-hide thong is laced to the sheath and may be tied around the wearer's leg to prevent inconvenient flapping or rustling when moving through jungles. The knife is secured in the sheath by a leather band and clasp, which may be snapped open by one finger in drawing the knife.

The former standard trench knife has a grip and studded hand guard of cast bronze, a metal eliminated from the new knife resulting in quantity savings of bronze.

Signal Corps—Maj. Gen. Dawson Olmstead, Chief Signal Officer of the Army, made a two-day inspection of the Southern Signal Corps School, Camp Murphy, Fla., 23 and 24 January. General Olmstead inspected the camp proper on Sunday and the school on Monday.

Accompanying General Olmstead were Col. C. O. Bickelhaupt, Deputy Signal Officer; Capt. G. B. Cauble, aide to the General, and Dr. C. L. Bowles, civilian technical expert.

General Olmstead was met by Col. Hugh Mitchell, commandant of the school and Col. Lucian S. S. Berry, post commander. He arrived at West Palm Beach Saturday evening.

On Sunday morning General Olmstead was met at the main gate by an escort of troops from the 801st Signal Training Regiment, Col. A. B. Cox, commanding, and members of the military police detachment. Lunch was had at the Officers' Club with Colonel Berry and Colonel Cox and staff. Dinner that night was at the residence of Col. Alvin C. Voris, Retired, former high ranking officer of the Signal Corps. Among the guests was Maj. Gen. George S. Gibbs, retired Chief Signal Officer from 1928 to 1931. Luncheon was had again on Monday at the Officers' Club with Col. James W. Green, Jr., assistant commandant of the school, and members of the school staff participating.

Capt. Charles J. Schauers and Lt. James E. Potts, SC, both of the 113th Signal Radio Intelligence Co., Camp Crowder, Mo., have been informed they won third place in a national competition for radio inventions conducted by *Radio News* magazine. All inventions deemed worthy of consideration are sent to the National Inventors' Council, Washington, D. C.

The Signal Corps Plant Engineering Agency opened Monday, 1 February, 1943, in Philadelphia, Pa. The Plant Engineering Agency was formerly the Plant Branch of the Office of the Chief Signal Officer in Washington. It will be located in the Reyburn Building, 32nd and Alleghany Streets.

This new field office was established in close proximity to the Philadelphia Signal Depot in order to better coordinate the requisitioning, receiving, storing, and reshipping of special fixed plant equipment and materials. Lt. Col. Foster L. Stanley is Officer in Charge.

A 10-week special training program in radio operation and local battery telephone has forty volunteer enlisted men of the 802nd Signal Training Regiment, Ft. Monmouth, N. J., participating. The program was devised and organized by Maj. Edgar J. Stenger, Commanding Officer of the 3rd Battalion operation. As outlined by Major Stenger, the course is meant for overhead men not in any school here but who show adaptability for it and who volunteer for the training. Ten hours are put in each week, five in the afternoon and the other five on the men's own time in the evening. All who successfully complete the course will be qualified as radio or telephone operators. Three Lieutenants are aiding the program as instructors. They are Lt. J. Granton, who teaches electricity and magnetism; Lt. Frank Santoriello, telephone, and Lt. D. H. McOrrow, radio operation.

Brief but impressive ceremonies marked the second anniversary, 15 Jan., of the Eastern Signal Corps Replacement Training Center. The SCRTC now embraces Camp Charles Wood and Camp Edison, both subposts of Ft. Monmouth, N. J. Brig. Gen. E. L. Clewell, Commanding General of the SCRTC, met with his staff and the officers of Camp Wood in the chapel shortly before noon. Col. L. J. Myers, Executive Officer of the SCRTC, presided. Chaplain C. H. Deven opened the meeting with prayer. General Clewell thanked all officers and enlisted personnel for the remarkable job that has been done. Brig. Gen. George L. Van Deusen, Eastern Signal Corps Training Center Commander, reviewed the history of the SCRTC since its activation in 1941.

Company "H" of the First Signal Training Regiment, the Eastern Signal Corps Replacement Center, was named the best marching company at the Regimental Parade

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held on Camp Edison's historic parade ground two weeks ago. Reviewing the event were the Commanding Officer, Lt. Col. Boyd B. Hill, Capt. Charles Bastable, Robert B. Baker, Frederick Moore and Edward H. Olsen, and Chaplain William L. Young. Commander of the troops was Maj. Peter Smith, Camp Edison Executive Officer. Lt. William A. Smith acted as adjutant. Capt. Adrian Bregnard commanded the First Battalion with Lt. James Singer as adjutant. Maj. John C. Mosler commanded the Second Battalion with Lt. Joseph B. Gurley as adjutant. Company "H," the winner, is commanded by Capt. William E. Kane.

Bureau of Medicine and Surgery—The Bureau of Medicine and Surgery has begun distribution of a new casualty tag which represents many improvements over the old pasteboard form. The new linen tags are assembled in books of 25 with duplicates and carbon papers. As each tag is filled out with hard pencil a duplicate record is made for transposition to official records as soon as convenient. The tag is then torn out, the duplicate remaining in the book. On each tag are red-bordered "Urgent" imprints, indicating that the casualty is likely to require immediate additional medical care. If the case is not serious, these borders can be torn off easily. Each tag has attached to it a strong copper wire which can be fastened to the casualty's wrist or to a button, etc.

New first aid packets going to the service also represent improvements indicated by modern science. Into each pouch goes two packets. One is a small carton containing two 2-gram tablets of sulfadiazine to be chewed by the casualty. This sulfa drug, taken internally, sets up body resistances to infection. Because it can be dangerous in overdoses, the sulfadiazine tablets are peppermint flavored, so the medical officer or corpsman need only sniff the casualty's breath to determine whether or not he has taken the drug. The other pouch contains both a paper of sulfanilamide crystals to be sprinkled lightly on the wound and the standard sterile dressing.

BuMed is to have its own house organ. Beginning Monday, 8 Feb., a mimeographed "Weekly News" will make its appearance, edited by Ens. George G. Strott (HC), USN, who also works on more formal publications of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery. The weekly is designed to convey unrestricted news and intelligence pertaining to bureau activities, events, schedules, changes and items on personnel which are considered to be of general intra-bureau interest.

Ordnance Department—Brig. Gen. Donald Armstrong has taken over the duties of Commanding General of the Ordnance Replacement Training Center at the Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md. He replaces Col. George W. Outland who has gone to California to take charge of a special group training in desert warfare.

He comes to Aberdeen from duty as chief of the Tank-Automotive Center at Detroit. Upon arriving at the Proving Ground, General Armstrong said: "A year ago the emphasis in Ordnance was on production. It was essential to convert the production of peacetime products to the manufacture of war materiel in all our factories. Now that's under control. In the future, greater emphasis must be placed on the training of efficient Ordnance personnel."

He cited the case mentioned by a British officer, of spending \$75,000 to build a tank and overcoming the difficulties of transporting it overseas, only to find that the British tank crew could not adjust the gun sights to shoot accurately. "Of what use is that tank unless there are Ordnance men there to show them how to fire its guns?" asked the General.

"I am interested in establishing the closest possible cooperation between officers and men," he says. "I don't want my officers to be 'office soldiers.' Their place is with their men, and they should not allow their administrative duties to keep them so busy that they can't be out on the field doing an effective job of training their commands."

The Atlanta Ordnance Depot was the scene of an important gathering last week as Col. R. L. Gaugler, Commanding Officer, welcomed a board of officers and industrial executives organized to plan a standard system for the operations of base shops. The board, headed by Brig. Gen. R. P. Shugg of the Office of The Chief of Ordnance, was composed of Col. R. V. Thomas, Base Shop Commander at the Atlanta Ordnance Depot; Col. H. W. Kizer, of the OCO; Col. S. E. Reimel, of the Tank Automotive Center; Lt. Col. J. G. Hritz, of the TAC; Lt. Col. A. G. Raynor, of the IGD; Maj. C. I. Plant, of the TAC; Capt. W. T. Wilhelm, of the OCO; Capt. Carl Olsen, of the TAC; and Lt. Doyle C. Davis, of Rock Island Arsenal. Col. S. W. McIlwain, Commanding Officer of the Fort Devens Ordnance Depot, also attended as a special advisor.

The Base Shop of the Atlanta Ordnance Depot is considered one of the outstanding installations of its kind in the country, and the board adjourned its meeting in Detroit to reconvene at Atlanta. The forthcoming manual on base shop operation will be based on the recommendations of the board.

"Keep 'Em Rolling" is now a mission of the Ordnance Department since it took over third, fourth, and fifth echelon maintenance from the Quartermaster Corps.

The Atlanta Ordnance Base at Atlanta, Ga., has been renamed the Atlanta Ordnance Depot. The depot, which adjoins the Atlanta General Depot, is the location of the Ordnance Automotive School, which trains thousands of soldiers from privates to generals, to cope with the tough problems of vehicle maintenance in the field.

Armored Force—Maj. Gen. Carlos Brewer, commanding general of the 12th Armored Division, Camp Campbell, Ky., has formally commended three officers of the Division for having achieved the highest individual average in a recently concluded series of tactical tests presented to more than 700 officers of his command.

First place in the tactical tests was won by 1st Lt. C. K. Norton, 44th Armored Regiment. Second place went to 2nd Lt. W. L. Grate, 92nd Reconnaissance Battalion. Third place was taken by Maj. M. C. Meigs, 43rd Armored Regiment.

General Brewer's letter of commendation follows: "I desire to commend you for having achieved the highest individual average in the recently concluded series of Tactical Tests presented to some seven hundred officers of this command. Your solutions demonstrated a sound comprehension of minor tactics as well as profitable employment of available training publications. I wish you continued success in the military profession."

At a meeting of the staff officers of the 12th Armored Division, the three winning officers were commended by General Brewer and presented, in addition to the letter, a set of Army insignia.

RAF Bombardment—A group of British and American visitors on 28 Jan. viewed a pictorial exhibit showing the devastating results of Royal Air Force bombardment

of strategic enemy targets, now on display in the Pentagon Building.

Among those who viewed the pictures were: Sir Ronald Campbell, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, and Mr. Harold Butler, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, of the British Embassy; Vice Adm. Alfred H. Johnson, USN, of the Inter-American Defense Board; Air Commodore H. N. Thornton, RAF, Air Attache at the British Embassy; and Maj. Gen. D. H. Pratt, British Army Staff, Squadron Leader Alan Morris, Chief Photographic Interpretation Officer for the Bomber Command, Royal Air Forces, interpreted the pictures to the visitors.

Super Aviation Fuel—Development of a process for the manufacture of a super aviation fuel, announced a few days ago by the Houdry Process Corporation, opens new horizons for American aeronautical engineers to design airplanes of increased speed, more maneuverability, greater flying range and heavier loads. The possibilities thus opened are breath-taking. For once the fuel makers seem to be ahead of the engine designers.

All of this means that America is winning a superiority in the air that shall prove a challenge to the world for many years to come. Meanwhile the Houdry development, as soon as plants embodying the new process can be built, will contribute greatly toward the production of high octane aviation fuel for our present flying forces.

Houdry pioneered and commercially developed catalytic cracking of hydrocarbons. Without this principle it would not be possible to produce sufficient high octane aviation fuel for the United Nations' flying armadas. The original Houdry catalytic cracker went into operation in 1936 and sixteen are now producing more than 90 per cent of the catalytically cracked aviation fuel produced in this country.

Field Artillery—Field artillery material shipped overseas with combat units must be kept in condition for immediate use so troops may land fighting, the War Department has instructed. Care of guns falls into four categories—care in transit if stored in the hold, care in transit if stored as a deckload, care to be taken during landing operations and care to be taken after landing to insure that the weapons will continue to function. Salt water is the deadly enemy of the unpainted metallic portions of guns. Field artillery carried in holds should be thoroughly lubricated and securely fastened against both the pitch and roll of the vessel. The guns should be accessible for servicing in the event leaks or broken hatches permit salt water to reach them. Guns carried on deck must not only be greased and secured, but must be securely covered. The covers must be inspected daily and if they have come loose, the gun must be regreased and the cover resealed.

Instructions go into some detail on landing of guns in surf and the servicing necessary after landing. All parts which have come into contact with salt water must be washed well with fresh water and then regreased, the War Department points out.

Quartermaster Corps—If directions in the new "Dehydrated Foods Cooking Manual" are followed, dishes prepared from dehydrated foods usually cannot be distinguished from those prepared from fresh materials, according to Quartermaster Corps subsistence experts, under whose direction the Manual recently was published.

The cookbook, intended for the use of Army cooks only, was prepared by the Office of the Quartermaster General in collaboration with the Quartermaster Corps Subsistence Research Laboratory in Chicago and commercial food organizations which have pioneered in the dehydration of foods.

It contains recipes for preparing and cooking dehydrated apples, beets, cabbage, carrots, white potatoes, sweet potatoes, rutabagas and eggs, and also gives recipes for desserts such as pies, cakes and puddings, using dehydrated foods as ingredients. Tables of the rehydration rations, comparative weights and measures and exact directions for the handling of the many foods which can now be successfully dehydrated are included in the manual.

Naval Aeronautics—A "battle machine" for training Navy air gunners, and a new method for teaching instrument and night flying to pilots have been developed by the Special Devices Section of the Bureau of Aeronautics. The "battle machine" designed to lend realism to the gunners' training, and to accustom them to half-trigger combat situations, consists of an improvised gun turret, in which a wooden machine gun fires "bullets"—light rays—at a motion picture screen on which are flashed pictures of enemy planes. The planes may appear singly or in force, and the student, who sees his plane's tail pictured on the screen, can watch the effect of his fire. A mechanical computer scores hits and misses.

With the new technique for instruction in night flying, which was developed by the Aeronautics Bureau's Special Devices Section in the Tufts College laboratories, with the assistance of the Harkness Research Foundation, a green cover is placed over the windshield of the cockpit. The aviation cadet dons red filter goggles, through which he can see the instrument panel clearly. His visibility outside the plane, however, through the green cover, is either sharply limited or completely cut off. The instructor, wearing no goggles, can see through the green cover and check practice landings or other maneuvers.

Army Chaplains Corps—Church attendance in the Army for the three months' period ending 30 September 1942, totaled 9,345,197. This figure does not include attendance at 507 outlying garrisons whose reports were not received by the Office, Chief of Chaplains, in time. No numerical compensations have been made for the missing reports.

There were 180,759 services held, a large proportion of which were outdoors. This is the result of the Army chaplains taking the services to the men when duties or other factors prevented them from attending a centralized service.

Sacraments were administered on 114,717 occasions to 1,086,496 participants. Chaplains have officiated at 10,414 marriages and have baptized 2,006 persons, including infants.

Hospital and guardhouse visits numbered 135,597. Chaplains also visited 14,062 services, civilian and military, other than those conducted by themselves. They distributed 493,917 Bibles and Testaments including those furnished by the government and smaller portions furnished by civilian organizations; 500,274 Religious Tracts; and guided soldiers' reading by distributing 244,688 newspapers and magazines. There was a total of 8,600 professions of religion. These men united, in most cases, with a nearby civilian church or with their own home church.

In their pastoral activity on military reservations the chaplains were in contact with 9,767,698 persons while in civilian communities they reached 3,131,248 persons.

To sum up the entire period, the chaplains had 1,464,506 contact occasions making 25,653,663 contacts.

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The Locators

(Army)—Address: The Locators, P. O. Box 537, Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.)

THE Locators are fortunate in acquiring three new additions to their permanent staff. They are Mrs. John Willems, formerly of Washington, until her husband Colonel Willems left for Africa along with General Patton; Mrs. John Morgan, wife of Colonel Morgan, formerly stationed at Ft. Ethan Allen, Vermont; and Mrs. Bayard Stewart, who has come to us fresh from several months of intense work with the Foreign Inquiry Service Department of the American Red Cross.

The Locators are calling for the addresses of the following Service wives: Ernest, Mrs. Richard (Bertha), Col., MC; Barrett, Mrs. Robert, Col., Inf.; Boyd, Mrs. L. W. (Caroline), Col., Inf.; Brennen, Mrs.

Mark (Miss Siebree), Capt.; Burger, Mrs. Alvin, Col.; Coleman, Mrs. J. B. (Pat Green), Col., Air Corps; Craig, Mrs. Jos. S., Col., MC; Curtin, Mrs. Robert H. (Jane), Maj.; Cutler, Mrs. Odber, Col.

Fisher, Mrs. John S., Lt. Col., QMC; Fletcher, Mrs. George (Ruth), Maj., Inf.; Gerber, Mrs. T. C. (Lottie), Col., Ord.; Gilchrist, Mrs. H. C., Col.; Goldman, Mrs. Stan, Lt.; Halloran, Mrs. M. E. (Ethel), Col., Inf.; Hankins, Mrs., Capt.; Heirholzer, Mrs. Frank, Lt. Col., FA; Holmes, Mrs. Robert (Barbara Moore), Capt., MC; Hundley, Mrs. Don (Virginia), Col., Inf.; Jones, Mrs. Rodney C., Col., CAC; Kendall, Mrs. Paul (Ruth), Col., Inf.; Ketchum, Mrs. E. P. (Rhea), Col., CE.

Latta, Mrs. William, Maj., SC; Legge, Mrs. B. R., Lt. Col.; Lilly, Mrs. Roger (Betty Kendall), Capt., FA; McClure, Mrs. Robert, Brig. Gen.; McKenney, Mrs. Alfred, Col.; Minor, Mrs., Capt. or Maj. (Just left Columbus, Ga.); Minogue, Mrs. Raymond (June), Lt. (on Corregidor); Minton, Mrs. Warren (Peggy), Capt., Cav.; Moreland, Mrs. John, Col., CE; Poch, Mrs. Martin, Chaplain; Ramsey, Mrs. Eric, Maj., Inf.; Roane, Mrs. T. W.

(Katie), Lt. Col., Inf.

Sawyer, Mrs., Col., SC; Smith, Mrs. Fay (Catherine), Col., Inf.; Spellman, Mrs. Charles E., Lt. Col., MC; Trumbull, Mrs. Ray (Margaret), Capt., DC; Webber, Mrs. Kenneth E. (Babbs), Col., FD; Wesener, Mrs. Charlie, Lt. Col., FA; White, Mrs. D. G. (Bernice or Bunny), Col., Eng.; Williams, Mrs. Hietie Sinclair (Josie), Capt., Air Corps.

The Searchlight

(Navy)—Address: The Searchlight, U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.)

MANY change of address cards have arrived at the Searchlight office in the past few weeks and this reminds us to remind you to send us a note when you move. We like to furnish the current correct address to the inquirers that write us, and to avoid placing names on the wanted list as it means a delay to your correspondents, so—have you moved lately, and did you send Searchlight your new address?

Addresses of the following wives have been requested but are not in our files:

Alexander, Mrs. O. H., wife Comdr., USN, (MC); Anderson, Mrs. Wm. L., wife Lt. Comdr., USN, '28; Ambrose, Mrs. Homer, wife Lt. Comdr., USN; Bolton, Mrs. Robert, Jr., Comdr., USN, '20; Baller, Mrs. Walter, wife Lt. Col., USMC; Bannerman, Mrs. Graham, wife Capt., USN; Bolts, Mrs. Philip M., wife Comdr., USN, '24; Briner, Mrs. H. V., wife Lt. Comdr., USN; Brown, Mrs. John B., wife Lt., USN, '40; Brown, Mrs. Warwick T., wife Comdr., USN (MC); Bushey, Mrs. L. White, wife Comdr., USN, '18; Caldwell, Mrs. T. F., wife Capt., USN; Caldwell, Mrs. Turner, wife Lt., USN, '35; Cairnes, Mrs. George H., wife Lt., USN, '35; Cavanagh, Mrs. Robt., wife Lt. Comdr., USN, '26; Chandler, Mrs. B. A., wife Lt. Comdr., USN (SC), '31; Chandlee, Mrs. W. E., wife Comdr., USN; Clark, Mrs. Clayton S., wife Lt., USN, '34; Clark, Mrs. James C., wife Capt., USN; Cole, Mrs. Alan, wife Lt. Comdr., USN; Cole, Mrs. O. R., Jr., wife Lt., USN, '35; Cole, Mrs. Wm., wife Comdr., USN, '25; Comstock, Mrs. L. W., wife Capt., USN; Crandell, Mrs. Donald A., wife Lt. Comdr., USN, '26; Crews, Mrs. Howard, wife Lt. Comdr., USNR.

Dannis, Mrs. Stephen, wife Lt., USN, '34; Davis, Mrs. Harold G., wife Lt., USN (DC); Drake, Mrs. M. Harrington, wife Lt. Comdr., USN, '31; Dreyer, Mrs. Loula, wife Lt. (Jg), USN; Edgar, Mrs. Campbell, wife Capt., USN; Evans, Mrs. E. E., wife Comdr., USN (MC); Flaherty, Mrs. M. F. D., wife Lt. Comdr., USN; Freeman, Mrs. M. B., wife Lt., USN, '35; Fuller, Mrs. Harold Douglas, wife Lt., USN, '34; Goepner, Mrs. O. W., wife Lt., USNR; Henkle, Mrs. R. H., wife Capt., USN; Hennessey, Mrs. D. J., wife Capt., USMC; Herty, Mrs. Harold B., wife Comdr., USN; Hill, Mrs. George A., wife Lt., USN, '34; Hopkins, Mrs. Norman, wife Lt. Comdr., USN; Hutton, Mrs. Lester, wife Comdr., USN, '20; Hudson, Mrs. Roy C., wife Comdr., USN, '21; Johnson, Mrs. Chandler W., wife Maj., USMC; Jones, Mrs. Robert Francis, wife Lt. Comdr., USN, '31; Kirk, Mrs. O. G., wife Lt. Comdr., USN; Layton, Mrs. Edward, wife Lt. Comdr., USN; Lentz, Mrs. G., wife Lt. Comdr., USN; Lewis, Mrs. Jack, wife Lt. Comdr., USN; Lyons, Mrs. John, wife Lt. Comdr., USN.

MacMahon, Mrs. Bernard F., wife Lt. Comdr., USN, '31; Madiera, Mrs. D. S., wife Comdr., USN; Madden, Mrs. John F., wife Comdr., USN; Magoffin, Mrs. R. E., wife Lt., USN; Martin, Mrs. Lawrence H., wife Lt. Comdr., USN, '26; More, Mrs. Anton, wife Comdr., USN; Murphy, Mrs. John, wife Comdr., USN; McElroy, Mrs. Frank, wife Comdr., USN, '22; McKay, Mrs. D. E., wife Lt. Comdr., USN; Nelson, Mrs. William, wife Capt., USN, '15; Oden, Mrs. S. F., wife Comdr., USN; Ostram, Mrs. Charles, wife Lt. Comdr., USN; Perry, Mrs. John, wife Comdr., USN, '20; Ramsey, Mrs. Donald, wife Comdr., USN; Reed, Mrs. Allen, wife Lt. Comdr., USN, '31; Reed, Mrs. John Ward, wife Lt., USN; Roberts, Mrs. J. A., wife Comdr., USN, '24; Rush, Mrs. Ben F., wife Comdr., USNR; Sage, Mrs. Geoffrey, wife Comdr., USN, '21; Sasse, Mrs. H. F., wife Comdr., USN; Schulten, Mrs. Leo B., wife Comdr., USN, '20; Schaeffer, Mrs. Valentine, wife Comdr., USN; Schmidt, Mrs. J. Sneed, wife Lt., USN; Selby, Mrs. Gordon, wife Lt. Comdr., USN, '33; Sheffield, Mrs. F. L., wife Lt., USN, '34; Short, Mrs. Wm., wife Lt., USN; Smith, Mrs. Eugene C., wife Lt., USNR; Smith, Mrs. W. G., wife Admiral, USN; Spencer, Mrs. Douglas, wife Capt., USN; Summers, Mrs. Bruce, wife Comdr., USN (MC).

Thomas, Mrs. Chas. S., wife Ens., USN; Thomas, Mrs. James A., wife Lt. Comdr., USN, '32; Thompson, Mrs. Harry L., wife Lt., USN; Trassie, Mrs. H. J., wife Capt., USN; Tyree, Mrs. David, wife Lt. Comdr., USN, '25; Walton, Mrs. Lee, wife Comdr., USN; Warden, Mrs. Horace D., wife Lt., USN (MC); Watts, Mrs. Richard M., Jr., wife Lt. Comdr., USN; Wellings, Mrs. A. A., wife Lt. Comdr., USN, '32; Wendt, Mrs. W. F. A.,

wife Lt., USN, '33; Weston, Mrs. Wallace, wife Lt. Comdr., USN; Williams, Mrs. John Bankhead, wife Comdr., USN; Wishard, Mrs. Ralph, wife Comdr., USN, '22; Wotten, Mrs. Alfred, wife Lt., USN.

Too Late to Classify

Barrett, Mrs. Arthur, wife Lt., USN (MC); Cabanillas, Mrs. Jose M., wife Comdr., USN, '24.

United States at War

Commenting editorially on the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL's recent volume, "United States at War," the San Antonio Express states:

ARMY AND NAVY Journal (Washington), "Spokesman of the Services since 1903," has issued what is doubtless the most comprehensive, authentic history yet feasible of the terrible year 1942, when this Nation fell into the depths of defeat only to rise for the grim, steady march toward victory. In a special 180-page, illustrated edition—"United States at War"—John Callan O'Laughlin, publisher, and his staff compiled that record in the words of the men who are writing it in deeds.

Every phase of the United States' military, industrial and psychological war effort is told by the responsible leaders in each field. Besides, the related war programs of this country's allies are explained by official spokesmen for those lands and by American representatives to the other United Nations.

As Army and Navy Journal editors comment, the record—though recounting disappointments, defeats and setbacks—certainly reflects "progress toward, and promise of, certain victory." In his letter published in that special edition, President Roosevelt summed up its theme:

"The dominant note of our common war effort is unity, unity of our people and unity of the United Nations. That is the hard fact which is the spearhead of victory."

Alike to the American fighting men around the world and the civilians on the home front, John J. Pershing, General of the Armies, offers this tribute merited after a year of war:

"A pacific spirit and a sense of justice have not weakened their virility and courage... Victory will be won by free men, and the world will be free."

With cooperation from the War and Navy departments' public relations personnel and the Office of War Information, Army and Navy Journal summarizes the first year's war record at home and abroad in an impressive general article. From official statements it tells the story from Pearl Harbor to North Africa—from retreat to general offensive.

That article—the entire striking edition, in fact—is unique as an estimate of the national war effort from the military viewpoint. That estimate—based on much factual information from original sources—bespeaks pride in great achievement and confidence that along the road ahead, however rough and costly the way, lies certain victory.

Baruch Head Ord. Group

A survey to determine how industrial experience may contribute to world-wide supply and maintenance of Army Ordnance equipment has been undertaken by 7 outstanding business executives, the War Department announced today.

The group is composed of Bernard M. Baruch of New York; Benjamin F. Fairless, President of the United States Steel Corporation; K. T. Keller, President of the Chrysler Motor Car Corporation; Lewis H. Brown, President of Johns-Manville Corporation; Fowler McCormick, President of the International Harvester Company; General Robert E. Wood, chairman of the board, Sears-Roebuck Company; and B. E. Hutchinson, chairman, finance committee, Chrysler Motor Car Corporation.

The survey has been undertaken at the request of Maj. Gen. Levin H. Campbell, Jr., Chief of Ordnance, Services of Supply. All members of the group or their representatives, who serve during the survey, will provide for their own expenses.

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The Schools listed below are effectively equipped to care for the educational and recreational needs of the children of members of the services and this Directory is recognized as an authentic solving the problem of child education. For details as to the Schools listed in this Directory address them directly, or Journal Department of Education, 1711 Conn. Ave., Washington, D. C.

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A. W. Bryan, Lt. (Jg) USN (Ret.), U.S.N.A. '22

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Army Guide Books

(Continued from First Page)

The Bureau of Public Relations of the War Department then performs a somewhat similar function, designed to act as a double precaution that the guidebook may not be misconstrued. It is then returned to Orientation and Publications, before going to the Government Printing Office for printing and distribution.

While the overall aim is to prepare a guidebook for every soldier serving outside the United States, there are troops serving in small outposts for whom no general guide has as yet been prepared.

In writing the handbooks, Major Marshall said that he had found the viewpoint of combat officers returning from the subject countries to be most helpful. "They," he said, "see things as they are, rather than as they were." He cited as an example a phrase included in the handbook for New Caledonia, in which it was stated that the stores were brimming over with American goods. Officers returning from the field stated that the reverse is now true, and that if any mention was made of New Caledonia's stores, it should be in the form of a plea to soldiers to leave the goods for the New Caledonians.

Among the distinguished collaborators on the handbooks have been Governor Charles O. van der Plas, of East Java, who did the basic work on the handbook for the Netherlands East Indies. Governor van der Plas is one of the world's greatest authorities on the ethnology of the Indonesian.

The War Department has received a number of offers from American publishers, who would like to print the soldiers' handbooks in a single volume, and distribute the proceeds from their sale to Army relief. Those offers have been declined because it was felt that it was of utmost importance to direct the information contained in the handbooks to American fighting men exclusively.

Personnel employed in adapting material for the guidebooks must be "measured by the score," according to Major Marshall. Illustrations and maps for the

books are drawn by officers within the Orientation and Publications Section, with reference material supplied by the Office of Strategic Services. The time consumed in the preparation of a single handbook varies so much, it was said, that it is only possible to draw a comparison by stating that one handbook was written in two days, while others have taken six or seven months to compile.

Officers of Information Branch, Special Service Division, feel that the basic principles contained in the soldier's "pocket guides" should be incorporated in a handbook for those members of the Armed forces who are training here in anticipation of foreign service.

Already distributed are pocket guides to Great Britain, Northern Ireland, New Zealand, Australia, Egypt, Syria, Iran and Iraq, China and New Caledonia, and a pocket guide and language guide to North Africa. Just finished is a handbook on India.

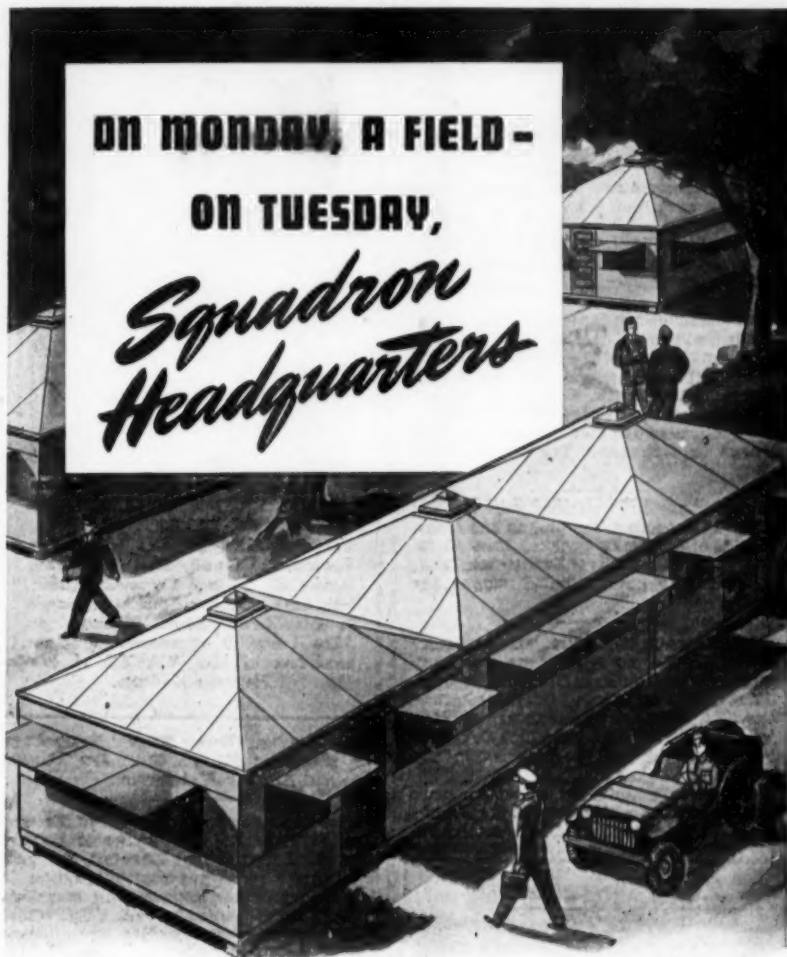
Each contains information on the language and customs of the people, the country's government and history, its topography, amusements, its home life, money, weights and measures, and, always, important do's and don'ts.

Visits Forces near Cairo

Hq., United States Army Forces in M. E.—Recently His Excellency The Brazilian Minister J. A. Barbosa-Carneiro visited an American Depot near Cairo. He was accompanied on his tour by Mr. J. E. Jacobs, Counselor of the American Legation in Cairo and Col. T. S. Riggs, Chief of Staff, SOS, USAFIME.

The Minister was entertained at luncheon at the officer's mess by Col. E. G. Gruver, CO, Delta Service Command, and Lt. Col. C. H. Prunty, CO, of the Depot. During the tour a ceremony was held during which one of the main streets of the camp was named for the Brazilian Minister.

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AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELERS CHEQUES

Posts and Stations

ANNAPOLIS, MD.

1 February 1943

Mr. Adm. and Mrs. Albert T. Church gave a cocktail party at their quarters at the Experiment Station on Friday afternoon.

Mrs. Logan, wife of Captain James A. Logan, USN, is visiting Mrs. Allen, wife of Capt. Arthur M. Allen, USN, at her home in Washington.

Mrs. Dudley, wife of Capt. Roy Dudley, USN, and her daughter Miss Winifred Dudley entertained at cocktails last Saturday afternoon at the Officers' Club.

Comdr. and Mrs. Howard J. O'Keefe have returned from Washington where Commander O'Keefe has been on duty, and are living at Carvel Hall.

Mrs. Pickering, wife of Lt. Frederick B. Pickering, USA, spent the week-end with Lieutenant Pickering's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Langdon Pickering at Ferry Farms.

Mrs. Bowman, wife of Capt. Mark C. Bowman, USN, and their daughter, Miss Margaret Bowman, who have been living at Carvel Hall, left on Saturday for Cape May, N. J., where Captain Bowman is on duty.

Mrs. Donald Thomas, wife of Lt. Commander Thomas, returned home last week after a trip to Orange, Tex., where she christened the USS Douglas L. Howard, named for her father. Mrs. Thomas is the daughter of Mrs. Douglas L. Howard of Annapolis and the late Captain Howard, U.S.S. Captain Howard who died in 1936 won the Navy Cross in the last war while commanding destroyers in the European war zone. He was one of the Naval Academy's greatest athletes. After being retired in 1933, Captain Howard returned to Annapolis and became dean of St. John's College.

NORFOLK, VA.

4 February 1943

Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Thomas B. Neblett were host on Thursday night at a dinner given at the Norfolk Yacht and Country Club. Covers were laid for eight and the guests were Comdr. and Mrs. William V. Davis, Comdr. and Mrs. Don Griffin, Mrs. Milton A. Hutton and Jack Monroe.

Mrs. Eric Van Nise was hostess on Thursday at a luncheon given at her home on 107th Street, Virginia Beach, for the wives of the officers of Lieutenant Van Nise's squadron. The guests included Mrs. John Raby, Mrs. Don Griffin, Mrs. Jacob Ometott, Mrs. Herbert Beach, Mrs. Hugh Daniel O'Neill, Mrs. John E. Sands, Mrs. Reuben H. Denoff, Mrs. Mayo Hadden, Mrs. Edward Nicolai, Mrs. Jack S. Eichen, Mrs. Hamilton McWhorter, Mrs. Charles W. Gerhardt, Mrs. Albert Martin, Mrs. Robert McGann, Mrs. James Wilkerson, Mrs. George N. Blair, and Mrs. Matthew Hyman.

Miss Elizabeth McLean Keller, whose marriage to Ens. Thomas Morehouse Dingwall, USNR, will be an interesting event of Saturday, 6 Feb., was guest of honor on Tuesday night at a bridge party and crystal shower, given by Miss Virginia Anne Harris at her home on Bolling Avenue, Edgewater. The guests, in addition to the bride elect, included Misses Lucy Daugherty, Jeannette Whitehurst, Helen Miller, Ethel Nurney, and Mrs. Loring Norvell, Mrs. William P. Wise, Mrs. Brooks Witt, Mrs. Frank Williamson, Mrs. Roscoe Keller, Mrs. Vincent Bryan, Mrs. W. Raleigh Alexander, Mrs. Constant Riley, Mrs. Cecil F. Rogers and Mrs. Arthur Cassidy.

LONG BEACH, CALIF.

29 January 1943

Mrs. Schuyler Heim, wife of Captain Heim, USN, chose Virginia Country Club for the recent luncheon given as a farewell courtesy for Mrs. Joseph F. Jelley, Jr., who was planning to leave soon to join Commander Jelley in Washington, D. C., accompanied by their three children, Philip, Joan Betty and Robert.

Bidden by Mrs. Heim to say goodbye to the honor guest were Navy and civilian guests, Mesdames Willis W. Bradley, Jr., J. E. Johnson, Guy Atkinson, W. R. Martin, D. E. Root, H. J. Thompson, Steve Anderson and

the hostess' mother, Mrs. Eliza McCudden.

At another informal party for Mrs. Jelley, the hostess was Mrs. Gordon MacDonald, wife of Lieutenant MacDonald, USN, who arranged a 3 to 5 o'clock tea the next afternoon in her home, 137 Cordova Walk, Naples. Invitations were extended to Mesdames Thurlow Sellers, James Gage, Fred Laughlin, Glenn MacKenzie, Trevor Price, C. G. DeSwarte, Frank Cressey, Roy Fowler, Edward Brier, Carol Becker and from San Pedro Mrs. Ralph N. Ernest, wife of Lt. Comdr. Ernest. The hostess was assisted by Mrs. Gage and the tea table was presided over by Mrs. Kruse.

Mrs. Jasper Searles, wife of Captain Searles, USA, opened her home in Bixby Knolls for a meeting of the newly-organized Los Angeles Port of Embarkation Auxiliary. Sharing hostess honors was Mrs. William Aird, wife of Colonel Aird, commanding officer of the Port of Embarkation, and this was the first meeting of the new year. Luncheon was served buffet style to 50 Army officers' wives.

FT. SAM HOUSTON, TEX.

28 Jan. 1943

The many friends at Fort Sam Houston as well as Randolph Field are so glad to welcome Maj. Gen. Gerald C. Brant back to these parts, where he comes again to resume command of the Gulf Coast Training Center. He comes from commanding the Air Base in Newfoundland.

Mrs. Onslow S. Rolfe, wife of Brig. Gen. Rolfe, of Camp Hale, Colorado, is the guest for several weeks of Mrs. Robert H. Rolfe, and meeting many old friends.

Mrs. John Morgan, her daughter, Mrs. B. McK. Greeley and her children, have come back to join the Army Colony here, and are settling in their home in Alamo Heights.

Mrs. Joseph Taulbee and Mrs. Chet Young gave a large tea on Tuesday, from four to six o'clock, honoring Mrs. Taulbee's daughter, Mrs. John R. Kilgore, who is a recent arrival from California, Major Kilgore having been transferred to the San Marcos Air Field. About forty friends enjoyed their hospitality. The pretty tea-table, with a pink and blue floral arrangement, carnations and bluebells, with pink tapers and the silver and crystal, was presided over by Mesdames Ernest Hinds, C. P. George, Francis Honeycutt, Allan McLean and Robert H. Rolfe.



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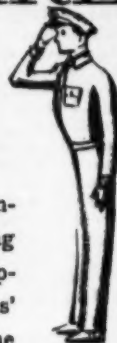
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Weddings and Engagements

(Continued from Page 654)

ton Field, Tex. The wedding will take place probably in March.

The marriage of Miss Lucia Saltonstall Dana, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bingham Dana of New York and Scarsdale, and Lt. Baird Jensenius Simpson, USA, Air Forces, took place last Saturday, 30 Jan., in Cavalry Episcopal Church in New York. The Rev. Wilburn C. Campbell was the officiating clergyman. The bride, given in marriage by her father, wore a princess gown of white tulle trimmed with white passementerie and a lace veil which had been worn by her paternal great grandmother.

Miss Laura Havemeyer Dana was her sister's only attendant and Mr. James Shaw Bowman was best man. Ushers included Lts. Floyd C. Coffin and Lewis

D. Fox, USA, Air Corps.

A reception followed at the Hotel Chatham, where the bride's parents make their home. The bride studied at Home des Esserts in Switzerland and graduated from Skidmore College in '41. Lieutenant Simpson graduated from Wesleyan University in '41. He is the son of Mrs. James Baird Simpson of Cranford, N. J., and the late Mr. Simpson.

The marriage of Miss Jeanne Ellen Coleman to Lt. Isaac Walter Budd, USNR, was solemnized on the afternoon of 19 Jan. at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Irwin Coleman in Jacksonville, Fla.

Miss Coleman wore a wedding gown of white satin and tulle and a finger-tip veil of illusion and carried a garland of pale pink camellias and tube roses. She was attended by her sisters, Mrs. Richard Taylor of Jacksonville and Mrs. John

Adair McEwan of Alexandria, La.

Lieutenant Budd had as his best man Lt. Bruce Hardwick Sample. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Albert Kissling of the Riverside Presbyterian Church of Jacksonville and was witnessed by about thirty relatives and friends and afterward a reception was held for about two hundred guests.

Miss Coleman attended Virginia Intermont College and is a member of the Spinsters, and the Cotillion Clubs.

After a short honeymoon in New Orleans they will be at home at 625 N. E. 114th St., Biscayne Park, Fla.

Announcement is made of the marriage of Miss Martha Frances Winkelman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Valentine Winkelman of Atlanta, Ga., and 2nd Lt. Charles Peter Lynch, jr., AUS, son of Col. and Mrs. Charles Peter Lynch of Camp Gruber, Okla.

The ceremony was performed at 9:30 in the morning, Wednesday, 20 Jan., in the Sacred Heart Church in Atlanta, Ga. The bride was given in marriage by her father and had as her matron of honor her sister, Mrs. James Chris Matrangos and as junior bridesmaid Miss Carroll Thomson. Hugh John Lynch, brother of the bridegroom, served as best man and the ushers were Mr. James Chris Matrangos and Ens. Valentine Winkelman. After the ceremony a wedding breakfast for the family and a few intimate friends was held at the Henry Grady Hotel.

Lieutenant Lynch is a graduate of North Fulton High in Atlanta and later attended Georgia Tech, before entering the Army, where he was a member of Delta Tau Delta Fraternity.

The bride attended Sacred Heart School in Atlanta, where she was a member of Kappa Alpha Delta Sorority and served as its president.

After a honeymoon trip Lieutenant Lynch reported to the 88th Division at Camp Gruber, Okla.

Mrs. Suzanne Montesi of Washington, D. C. and Hollywood Calif., announces

the marriage of her daughter, Paulette, to Ens. Forrest R. Mitchell, USN, son of Mr. and Mrs. David R. Mitchell of Lehi, Utah, on 18 Jan. at Lehi.

The bride attended George Washington University.

Ensign Mitchell is a graduate of the United States Naval Academy, class of '43. He has been on active duty in the South Pacific, and is a survivor of the USS Northampton.

Mrs. H. Watson Moffit announces the engagement of her daughter, Marjorie, to Lt. Henry Benjamin Holmes, III, USA, son of Brig. Gen. Henry Benjamin Holmes, jr., USA, and Mrs. Holmes.

Miss Moffit was graduated from Edwell Friends' School and Chevy Chase Junior College and for the past year has been an active member of the District Red Cross Motor Corps.

Lieutenant Holmes is a graduate of the Virginia Military Institute and is now stationed at Ft. Monmouth, N. J.

No date has been set for the wedding.

Society

(Continued from Page 654)

19 Jan., at which time Miss Mabel Boardman, chairman of Red Cross Volunteer Special Services for the District gave, as is customary, the certificates and pinned on the candidates their gray veils. Comdr. R. J. White gave the invocation which was followed by a talk by Mrs. Arthur MacArthur, chairman of this Gray Ladies' Unit. Capt. John Harper, commanding officer of the U. S. Naval Hospital and Rear Admiral C. W. O. Bunker, commanding officer of the National Medical Center, each made brief addresses. Rear Admiral Luther Sheldon, jr., following with a welcoming speech to the Gray Ladies with enthusiastic remarks about the splendid work they do.

Tea was served later, Mrs. John E. Ewell, acting chairman of the District of Columbia Gray Ladies, Miss Boardman and Mrs. Helmut presiding at the table.

Mrs. Paul V. McNutt was also a new member in the large class just graduated.

Col. and Mrs. Harry B. Mitchell have had with them in their home in Washington the colonel's niece, Mrs. Theodore J. Conway, and her daughters, Ruth and Laura, who left West Point, where they have been living, when Colonel Conway was sent abroad. They have since found a home in near-by Silver Spring, Md.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Leigh C. Fairbank have with them their daughter-in-law, Mrs. Fairbank, jr., with her small son, Leigh 3rd, who will make their home with them, while Colonel Fairbank is on duty in a foreign country.

Mrs. Royal Ingersoll, wife of Vice Admiral Ingersoll, and their daughter, Alice, have returned to Washington after a visit in New York.

Maj. Robert D. Heintz, jr., recently returned from the Pacific area, has been assigned to a post in Texas, and he and Mrs. Heintz and their young daughter, Pamela, have left Washington for station.

Col. Herbert E. Pace, FD, USA, was retired on 31 Jan. 1943, by reason of disability incident to the service. Colonel and Mrs. Pace are now residing at their permanent home at 169 Genesee Road, San Antonio, Tex.

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Births - Marriages - Deaths

(No charge for service notices in this column. Please notify promptly.)

Born

BANCLAY—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 27 Jan. 1943, to Capt. and Mrs. Arthur H. Barclay, C.E., Fort Belvoir, Va., a son.

BARNES—Born at West Point, N. Y., 1 Feb. 1943, to Lt. Col. and Mrs. Frederic W. Barnes, Cav., a son; grandson of Col. and Mrs. Troup Miller (Cav.), IGD.

BARNETT—Born in Burlingame, Calif., 31 Jan. 1943, to Maj. and Mrs. William G. Barnett, USA, a son.

BICKWIT—Born at Garfield Memorial Hospital, Washington, D. C., 2 Feb. 1943, to Maj. and Mrs. Leonard Bickwit, a daughter, Elizabeth Jane Bickwit.

BONDASHU—Born at Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., 14 Jan. 1943, to Maj. and Mrs. Lowell T. Bondashu, a daughter, Elizabeth.

BROOKS—Born at the LeRoy Sanitarium, New York, 29 Jan. 1943, to Lt. (jg) and Mrs. A. Oakley Brooks, USNR, a daughter, Pamela Red Brooks.

BRUMMEL—Born at Orange General Hospital, Orlando, Fla., 11 Jan. 1943, to Lt. Col. and Mrs. D. B. Brummel, AC, a daughter, Terry Suzanne.

BUTTS—Born at Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., 15 Jan. 1943, to Capt. and Mrs. Robert E. Butts, a son, David Allen Butts.

BUTZ—Born at the Richardson House, Boston, Mass., 14 Jan. 1943, to Capt. and Mrs. William A. Butz, FA, a son, William Drew.

CAMPANA—Born at Little Rock, Ark., 10 Jan. 1943, to Capt. and Mrs. Victor Woodrow Campa, Camp Robinson, Ark., a daughter, Patricia Ann Campa.

CATCART—Born at Dr. Frank's Private Hospital, Baltimore, Md., to Capt. and Mrs. Norman Ryan Cathcart, a son, Norman Ryan Cathcart, jr. Capt. Cathcart is with the Air Corps in Panama, and Mrs. Cathcart is living in Baltimore with her parents.

COLEMAN—Born at St. Petersburg, Fla., 29 Jan. 1943, to Lt. Col. and Mrs. Glen C. Coleman, SC, USA, a daughter, Dorie Elizabeth, granddaughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. George Wald, USA-Ret., and of Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Coleman of Lynchburg, Va.

DILLEN—Born at the Harrisburg Hospital, Harrisburg, Pa., 28 Jan. 1943, to Ena. and Mrs. Goodwin A. Dillen, USNR, a son, grandson of Col. and Mrs. William H. Richardson, USA-Ret., of Harrisburg.

DOWNNEY—Born at the Norfolk General Hospital, Norfolk, Va., 26 Jan. 1943, to Lt. and Mrs. William Thomas Downey, AUS, a daughter.

EGGERT—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 2 Feb. 1943, to Maj. and Mrs. William E. Eggert, VC, Front Royal, Va., a son.

FORTUNE—Born at Philadelphia Lying-in Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., 12 Jan. 1943, to Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. W. C. Fortune, USN, a daughter, Wealtha Elizabeth.

FRANK—Born in Biloxi, Miss., 1 Feb. 1943, to Capt. and Mrs. Charles A. Frank, jr., USA, a son, Richard Gerard.

FRASER—Born at the Harkness Pavilion, 29 Jan. 1943, to Lt. (jg) and Mrs. J. Lester Fraser, a daughter, Edith Anne Fraser.

GLESZER—Born at the Nazareth Hospital, Mineral Wells, Tex., 21 Jan. 1943, to Maj. and Mrs. Roland M. Gleszer, a son, Peter Eaton Gleszer.

GRIFFIN—Born at Harkness Pavilion, New York, 14 Jan. 1943, to Lt. and Mrs. John W. Griffin, jr., MC, USNR, a son, John W. Griffin, jr.

HARDEN—Born at the Methodist Hospital, Dallas, Tex., 21 Jan. 1943, to Lt. Col. and Mrs. Harrison B. Harden, jr., a son, Roy Allen.

HENDERSON—Born at Norfolk General Hospital, Norfolk, Va., 27 Jan. 1943, to Lt. and Mrs. James A. Henderson, a daughter, Ann Louise Henderson.

HOWARD—Born in New York, 30 Jan. 1943, to Ena. and Mrs. John Hamilton Howard, USNR, a son, John Hamilton Howard, jr., grandson of Rear Adm. and Mrs. Reginald L. Belknap, USN-Ret. Mrs. Howard was Miss Mary Rowan Belknap.

LURIA—Born at Doctors Hospital, New York, 23 Jan. 1943, to Lt. and Mrs. David Luria, USNR, a daughter, Susan Dean Luria.

MCDOWELL—Born at Good Samaritan Hospital, Dayton, Ohio, 17 Jan. 1943, to Lt. Col. and Mrs. G. C. McDowell, OD, (FA) a daughter, Linda Rae, granddaughter of Col. and Mrs. L. S. Woods, AMC, ASC, Patterson Field, and of Mr. and Mrs. G. M. McDowell, Tuscarora, Tex.

MILLER—Born at the Naval Hospital, Portsmouth, Va., 9 Jan. 1943, to Lt. (jg) and Mrs. J. Raymond Miller, a daughter, Virginia Ruth Miller.

MYSSA—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 30 Jan. 1943, to Lt. and Mrs. John E. Myssa, AC, of Arlington, Va., a son, Glenn Myssa.

NEWGARD—Born at Swedish Hospital, Seattle, Wash., 16 Jan. 1943, to Capt. and Mrs. K. Warren Newgard, a daughter, Kay Lorraine.

PECK—Born at Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., 20 Jan. 1943, to Maj. and Mrs. Samuel G. Peck, a daughter, Barbara.

PHALEN—Born at the Norfolk Naval Hospital, Portsmouth, Va., 24 Jan. 1943, to Lt. (jg) and Mrs. Leslie R. Phalen, a son, Lester Robertson Phalen, jr.

RANKIN—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 27 Jan. 1943, to Maj. and Mrs. Albert L. Rankin, CE, Fort Belvoir, Va., a son.

ROBERTS—Born at Spartanburg General Hospital, Spartanburg, S. C., 28 Jan. 1943, to Capt. and Mrs. John K. Roberts, jr., Inf., USA, Camp Croft, S. C., a daughter, Sandra Elaine Roberts.

RYAN—Born at Harriman-Jones Clinic, Long Beach, Calif., 23 Dec. 1942, to Lt. and Mrs. Paul B. Ryan, USN, a daughter, Holly Elizabeth, granddaughter of Col. and Mrs. James C. Hughes, FA, USA.

SHEPARD—Born at Mercy Hospital, San Diego, Calif., 16 Jan. 1943, to Comdr. and Mrs. Seth Armstrong Shepard, a daughter, Ada Howard.

SIBLEY—Born at Good Samaritan Hospital, Los Angeles, Calif., 23 Jan. 1943, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Edward C. Sibley, a son, Brooke Bond Sibley.

STOLL—Born at Mercy Hospital, San Diego, Calif., 19 Jan. 1943, to Lt. and Mrs. William C. Stoll, jr., USMC, a daughter, Eleanor Anne Stoll, granddaughter to Lt. Col. and Mrs. William C. Stoll, USA-Ret. Lt. Stoll is now serving overseas.

SWARENS—Born at Winchester Hospital, Winchester, Tenn., 14 Jan. 1943, to Capt. and Mrs. C. J. Swarens, Inf., a daughter, Gladys Jane.

TAYLOR—Born in Baltimore, Md., 21 Jan. 1943, to Capt. and Mrs. William Wickham Taylor, MC, USA, a daughter.

TENNEY—Born at the Norfolk Naval Hospital, Portsmouth, Va., 26 Jan. 1943, to Capt. and Mrs. Don Lytle Tenney, USMC, a son, Don Alan Tenney.

TATE—Born at Highland Sanitarium, Shreveport, La., 25 Jan. 1943, to Lt. Col. and Mrs. David A. Tate, AC, USA, a son, David Arnold, jr.

TUCKER—Born at Doctors Hospital, New York, 26 Jan. 1943, to Lt. and Mrs. Carl Tucker, jr., AAF, a daughter, Toinette.

WEBBER—Born at St. Anthony's Hospital, Pendleton, Ore., 23 Jan. 1943, to WO and Mrs. John R. Webber, MC, a son, Robert John Webber.

WILLIAMS—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 2 Feb. 1943, to Capt. and Mrs. Homer A. Williams, Inf., a son.

WRIGGLESWORTH—Born at Deaconess Hospital, Great Falls, Mont., 24 Dec. 1942, to Capt. and Mrs. Frank L. Wrigglesworth, AAF, a daughter.

Married

ACKERMAN-FORMON—Married in St. Nicholas Roman Catholic Church, Passaic, N. J., 3 Feb. 1943, Miss Doris Marie Formon, to Ena. John E. Ackerman, jr., USNR.

ALBACH-KENT—Married in St. Thomas' Church, New York, 30 Jan. 1943, Miss Margaret Kent, to Ena. John Ingraham Albach, USNR.

AMADEN-SMITH—Married in Southampton, L. I., N. Y., 31 Jan. 1943, Miss Margaret Winifred Smith, to Av. Cadet James Paul Amaden.

AMESBURY-DUDLEY—Married in the rectory of St. Patrick's Church, New York, 5 Feb. 1943, Miss Cecile Marguerite Dudley, to Lt. Walter Raleigh Amesbury, jr., USNR.

ARKUSH-KING—Married in Baltimore, Md., 10 Jan. 1943, Miss Rose King, to Lt. Louis A. Arkush.

BACCHUS-BEARDON—Married in Community Church, Miami Beach, Fla., 20 Jan. 1943, Miss Emma Dale Beardon, to 2nd Lt. James W. Bacchus.

BAHLMAN-FREEMAN—To be married today, 6 Feb. 1943, in Norfolk, Va., Miss Cecilia Harriette Freeman, to Lt. (jg) John Henry Bahlman, USNR.

BAMBERGER-BENSON—Married in Baltimore, Md., 27 Jan. 1943, Miss Anne Bernard Benson, to Lt. John Bell Bamberger, USA.

BARNETT-MARTIN—Married in Camp Polk, La., 14 Jan. 1943, Miss Mary Martin, daughter of Maj. and Mrs. Merlin A. Martin, Mobile, Ala., to Capt. George M. Barnett, jr.

BARNETT-MCDONALD—Married in the Reformed Church, Bronxville, N. Y., 29 Jan. 1943, Miss Janet Katherine McDonald, to Ena. Halsey Vail Barnett, USNR.

BENNER-MONROE—Married in the rectory of St. Mary's Church, Fredericksburg, Va., 23 Jan. 1943, Miss Mary Louise Monroe, to Capt. John Arthur Benner, CAC, USA.

BLANKS-RYDER—Married in the Glend Presbyterian Church, Carmel, N. Y., 31 Jan. 1943, Miss Marigrace Ryder, to Ena. Arthur D. Blanks, USNR.

BOND-REIFSNIDER—Married in Trinity Reformed Church, Plainfield, N. J., 30 Jan. 1943, Miss Ellen Virginia Reifsnider, to Ena. Robert Leslie Bond, USNR.

BONNEAU-WINDING—Married in the chapel at the Naval Operating Base, Norfolk, Va., 21 Jan. 1943, Miss Jane Winding, to Ena. William J. Bonneau, USNR.

BOYNTON-UNDERHILL—To be married this afternoon, 6 Feb. 1943, in the chapel of Christ Episcopal Church, Greenwich, Conn., Miss Ellen D. Underhill, to Capt. Edward Palen Boynton, SC.

BUDD-COLEMAN—Married in Jacksonville, Fla., 19 Jan. 1943, Miss Jeanne Ellen Coleman, to Lt. Isaac Walter Budd, USNR.

BURNS-DOLAN—Married in the Church of St. Catherine of Genoa, New York, 27 Jan. 1943, Miss Katherine Elizabeth Dolan, to Ena. Donald Francis Burns, USNR.

CASLER-KANTZ—Married in the Trinity Methodist Church, Alexandria, Va., 23 Jan. 1943, Miss Carol Jean Kantz, to Lt. (jg) Clayton Albert Casler, USNR.

CHEFFEY-KRULL—Married in New York, 31 Jan. 1943, Miss Jeanne S. Krull, daughter of Maj. and Mrs. Samuel Krull, USA, to Ena. Jon Robert Chereff, USNR.

CHILDERS-DODSON—Married in Galilee Episcopal Church, Virginia Beach, Va., 27 Jan. 1943, Miss Elizabeth Woodard Dodson, to Lt. Kenan Clark Childers, USN.

CLAUTICE-GUNN—Married in All Saints' Catholic Chapel, Baltimore, Md., 30 Jan. 1943, Miss Florence Virginia Gunn, to Lt. Alban Ridgely Clautice, AAF, brother of Capt. Edward Wellmore Clautice, USA.

CONWAY-CHENERY—Married in Christ Episcopal Church, Pelham Manor, N. Y., 30 Jan. 1943, Miss Janet Dai Chenery, to Ena. French Hoge Conway, USNR.

COOPER-HERBIN—Married in the chapel of St. Bartholomew's Episcopal Church, New York, 3 Feb. 1943, Miss Mary Elizabeth Herbin, to Lt. Warren C. Cooper, jr., USNR.

COTTON-JONES—Married in the Camp Crowder, Mo., chapel, 25 Jan. 1943, Miss Nina C. Jones, Branstown, N. C., to Lt. James M. Cotton, SC.

CUNNINGHAM-TWITCHELL—Married in St. David's Protestant Episcopal Church, Baltimore, Md., 25 Jan. 1943, Miss Lucy Rockwell Twitchell, to Ena. George Clarendon Cunningham, jr., USNR.

DAVIDSON-LORENTZ—Married in Columbus, Ohio, 31 Dec. 1942, Mrs. Virginia Baldwin Lorentz, to Ena. Donald Davidson, USNR.

DELAMATER-EDGAR—Married in Westtown, Pa., 30 Jan. 1943, Miss Jean Stewart Edgar, to Edward Doane DeLamater, Med. Res.

DEMPWOLF-ESHER—Married in the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Washington, D. C., 31 Jan. 1943, Miss Mary Jeanne Esher, to Lt. Edward N. Dempwolf, CWS, Edgewood Arsenal, Md.

DENOFF-LONGLO—Married in the chapel at the Naval Operating Base, Norfolk, Va., 19 Jan. 1943, Miss Bernice Longlo, to Lt. (jg) Ruben H. Denoff, USNR.

DOLLARD-ECKLOFF—Married in the parsonage of the Lutheran Church, Miami, Fla., 22 Jan. 1943, Miss Margaret Anna Eckloff, to Lt. Neil Howard Dollard, USAAF.

DREHER-ORR—Married in the Episcopal Church of the Holy Communion, South Orange, N. J., 29 Jan. 1943, Miss Eleanor Orr, to Ena. Ernest Alvin Dreher, 3d, USNR.

ELKINS-WILSON—Married in the Old Post Chapel, Fort Sill, Okla., 7 Jan. 1943, Miss Frances Anne Wilson, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Murray C. Wilson, QMC, Fort Worth, Tex., to Lt. Thomas Lindsay Elkins, jr., AC.

FERRIS-HOFFMAN—Married in the Episcopal Church, Tucson, Ariz., 29 Jan. 1943,

Miss Alma May Hoffman, to Lt. Richard Burchan Ferris, jr.

FLATHMANN-KEMPF—Married in St. Vincent de Paul Church, San Diego, Calif., 7 Dec. 1942, Miss Claire Genevieve Kempf, to Lt. Eugene A. Flathmann, USMC.

FRANCIS-HORNBECK—Married in Newburgh, N. Y., 29 Jan. 1943, Miss Marjorie Louise Hornbeck, to Capt. Arthur Standish Francis, jr., AAF.

FREY-FAF—Married in Corsicana, Tex., 24 Jan. 1943, Miss Mary Gene Pace, to Lt. Brice Armistead Frey, jr., AAF, Midland, Tex.

GEAQUE-ROWE—Married in St. Mary's Chapel of the Washington Cathedral, Washington, D. C., 31 Jan. 1943, Miss Elvina Rowe, to Lt. (jg) Robert Edward Geaque.

GERRITY-MATHES—Married in St. Bartholomew's Episcopal Church, New York, 30 Jan. 1943, Miss Ruth Joy Mathes, to Ena. James Francis Gerrity, 2nd, USNR, brother of Ena. Joe W. Gerrity, jr., USNR.

GLANTZ-BAUER—Married in Providence, R. I., 2 Feb. 1943, Miss Joan E. Bauer, to Maj. Winston E. Glantz, USMC, Quonset Point Naval Air Station.

GONPF-CLARK—Married in McKendree Methodist Church, Washington, D. C., 29 Jan. 1943, Miss Pauline Frances Clark, to Ena. Charles Henry Gonpf, USNR.

GOODRICH-KLEES—Married in the Roman Catholic Church of St. Charles Borromeo, Brooklyn, N. Y., 30 Jan. 1943, Miss Jane Spang Klees, to Sgt. William F. Goodrich, USMC.

GUBIN-FEINBERG—Married recently in the chapel of the Washington Hebrew Congregation, Washington, D. C., Miss Justine Eloise Feinberg, to Lt. Emil K. Gubin, USA.

HALL-MEISER—Married in Blytheville, Ark., 15 Jan. 1943, Miss Margaret Meiser, to Lt. Philip G. Hall, AUS.

HALPERN-STEIN—Married in Temple Israel, Miami, Fla., 20 Jan. 1943, Miss Flora Stein, to 2nd Lt. Leonard M. Halpern.

HARRINGTON-EVANS—Married in Pedro Miguel Union Church, C. Z., 5 Dec. 1942, Miss Norma Lillian Evans, to Capt. Alfred B. Harrington, USA.

HARRIS-HART—Married in San Antonio, Tex., 23 Jan. 1943, Miss Ann Fautieroy Hart, to Lt. Howard Lee Harris, AAF.

HARRISON-WOLFSOHN—Married in New York City, 21 Jan. 1943, Miss Marion Gertrude Wolfsohn, to Lt. Harold L. Harrison, USA.

HARVEY-BALL—Married in Foundry Methodist Church, Washington, D. C., 30 Jan. 1943, Miss Hayward Ball, to Lt. John Beall Harvey, jr., USA.

HOBSON-TAYLOR—Married in Chevy Chase, Md., 29 Jan. 1943, Miss Peggy Taylor, to Lt. John Peyton Hobson, 3d, USN, who was serving on the aircraft carrier Hornet when it was sunk.

HUBBELL-SNYDER—To be married today, 6 Feb. 1943, in the Cathedral of the Incarnation, Garden City, L. I., N. Y., Miss Harriett Jane Snyder, to Lt. Ralph Peters Hubbell, AAF.

HUTCHIN-THORSON—Married in San Francisco, Calif., 20 Jan. 1943, Miss Hazel Hope Thorson, to Ena. Stanley Kenneth Hutchin, USN.

INGRAHAM-DONNELLY—Married in the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Mediator, New York, 31 Jan. 1943, Miss Dorothy Edna Donnelly, to Lt. Eric Francis Ingraham, who has been on duty in Northern Ireland.

JOY-GREACEN—Married in the chapel of St. Peter's Church, Morristown, N. J., 29 Jan. 1943, Miss Edith Latimer Peck Greacen, to Ena. Frederick van Beuren Joy, USNR.

KENNEDY-GARRISON—Married in Washington, D. C., 16 Jan. 1943, Miss Ethel Marion Garrison, daughter of Col. William H. Garrison, jr., AC, USA, and of Mrs. Dudley M. Page, to 2nd Lt. Martin F. Kennedy, USA.

KEVE-REICHENBACH—Married in New York, 2 Feb. 1943, Miss Lilly Reichenbach, to Lt. Kirtland J. Keve, AUS.

KNOBLOCK-ROBINSON—Married in the lounge of the Universalist National Memorial Church, Washington, D. C., 28 Jan. 1943, Ena. Bernice Robinson, WAVES, to Mr. Ralph Knoblock of Mishawaka, Ind.

LACEY-PHALEN—Married in the rectory of St. Edward's Roman Catholic Church, Palm Beach, Fla., 30 Jan. 1943, Miss Margot Elizabeth Phalen, to Lt. John Martin Lacey, USNR.

(Continued on Next Page)

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Births, Marriages, Deaths

(Continued from Preceding Page)

LASSEN-CLARK—Married in First-Park Baptist Church, Plainfield, N. J., 3 Feb. 1943, Miss Eleanor D. Clark, to Lt. Paul E. Lassen, USA.

LAURENT-MANN—To be married today, 6 Feb. 1943, in St. David's Protestant Episcopal Church, Baltimore, Md., Miss Louise Fontaine Mann, to Lt. (jg) George Jules Laurent, USNR.

LE SAUVAGE-DAVIES—Married in St. Ann's Chapel, Christ Episcopal Church Parish, Babylon, L. I., N. Y., 30 Jan. 1943, Miss Faith Robinson Davies, to Ens. George Ross Le Sauvage, jr., USNR, son of Comdr. and Mrs. George R. Le Sauvage, USN-Ret.

LONG-GARAVANTA—Married in Community Church, Miami, Fla., 19 Jan. 1943, Miss Marie C. Garavanta, to 2nd Lt. Melvin E. Long, AUS.

LUCY-O'LEARY—Married in the Roman Catholic Cathedral in St. Augustine, Fla., 4 Feb. 1943, Miss Janet Eleanor O'Leary, to Ens. John De Sales Lucy, USCG, brother of Ens. James O'Leary, jr., USCG.

LUNDFELT-REILLY—Married in St. Ignatius Loyola Church rectory, New York, 31 Jan. 1943, Miss Marie Clotilde Reilly, to WO Charles Edward Lundfelt, USNR.

LYNCH-COCHRAN—Married in St. Francis de Sales Church, Miami, Fla., 18 Jan. 1943, Miss Mary Cochran, to 2nd Lt. William G. Lynch, AUS.

LYNCH-WINKELMAN—Married in the Sacred Heart Church, Atlanta, Ga., 29 Jan. 1943, Miss Martha Frances Winkelman, to 2nd Lt. Charles Peter Lynch, jr., AUS, son of Col. and Mrs. Charles Peter Lynch, Camp Gruber, Okla.

MCCLURE-BUCHANAN—Married in Appleton, Wis., 1 Feb. 1943, Miss Betty Jean Buchanan, to Lt. Charles L. McClure, one of the American flyers who bombed Tokyo last April, now assigned to Mather Field, Sacramento, Calif.

MCDONALD-CHILDS—Married in Selma, Ala., 23 Jan. 1943, Miss Florence Childs, to Lt. William J. McDonald, AAF.

MADLEM-WHITE—To be married 8 Feb. 1943, in Bethesda, Md., Miss Kathleen Merritt White, daughter of Rear Adm. and Mrs. Edward C. White, (MC) USN, to Lt. (jg) Leo Smith Madlem, jr., USNR.

MALONE-MCDONALD—Married at the Navy Yard, Portsmouth, Va., 19 Jan. 1943, Miss Barbara Leigh McDonald, daughter of Capt. John A. McDonald, USMC-Ret., to Lt. Thomas Francis Malone, USN.

MARSHALL-OSBORN—Married in the chapel of St. James' Church, New York, 28 Jan. 1943, Miss Mary Steele Osborn, to Lt. Duncan Lawrence Marshall, AUS.

MITCHELL-MONTESI—Married at Lehi, Utah, 18 Jan. 1943, Miss Paulette Montesi, to Ens. Forrest R. Mitchell, USN.

MOLLA-BISSELL—Married in New York City, 2 Feb. 1943, Miss Ophelia Louise Bissell, to 1st Lt. William W. Molla, USA.

MOORE-MIMS—To be married today, 6 Feb. 1943, in the Main Street Baptist Church, Luray, Va., Miss Patricia Mason Mims, to Ens. Robert Burkland Moore, USNR.

MURRAY-DONCHIAN—Married in the Riverdale Presbyterian Church, New York City, 3 Feb. 1943, Miss Virginia Christine Donchian, to Ens. John H. Murray, USNR, San Diego, Calif.

NESMITH-BERGQUIST—Married in Reading, Mass., 20 Jan. 1943, Miss Ina Helen Bergquist, to Lt. Elwin Miles Nesmith, USA.

NORWOOD-JAMES—Married in the Episcopal Church of the Ascension, New York, 30 Jan. 1943, Miss Cynthia James, to Ens. John Hugh Norwood, USNR.

OPPENHEIMER-CUSHMAN—Married at Saint Mary's on the Hill, Augusta, Ga., 15 Jan. 1943, Miss Elizabeth O'Neill Cushman, daughter of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Horace Oscar Cushman, to Lt. John Sergeant Oppenheimer, USA.

PARKER-TOLHURST—Married in the Episcopal Church of Marshall, Mich., 1 Jan. 1943, Miss Pauline Tolhurst, to Lt. Robert G. Parker, SC, director of supply, Central Signal Corps Sch., Camp Crowder, Mo.

PATTERSON-GLAVES—Married in the National Baptist Memorial Church, Washington, D. C., 1 Feb. 1943, Miss Dorothy Elizabeth Glaves, to Capt. J. Dale Patterson, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.

PIRRO-BIRREL—Married in St. John's Catholic Church, Forest Glen, Md., 30 Jan. 1943, Miss Evelyn F. Birrel, to Ens. Carmon F. Pirro, USN, brother of Midn. John J. Pirro, USNA.

PRICE-COZIER—Married in the Chevy Chase Presbyterian Church, Washington, D. C., 2 Feb. 1943, Miss Barbara Cozier, daughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Allen Randall Cozier, USA, to Av. Cadet Simeon Taylor Price, jr., enl. res., AAC.

RENIERS-ROBINSON—To be married this afternoon, 6 Feb. 1943, in the Church of

Our Saviour, San Gabriel, Calif., Miss Polly Shipboy Robinson, to Ens. Robert Wilson Reniers, USNR.

RUFF-CARSON—Married in New York, 27 Dec. 1942, Mrs. Margaret Carson, to Lt. Carl Ruff, AUS (now overseas).

SCHWARTZMAN-SHOCKHOFF—Married in New York, 30 Jan. 1943, Miss Rachel Gloria Shockhoff, to Lt. Joseph F. Schwartzman.

SADLER-MacWILLIAMS—Married at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, 29 Dec. 1942, Miss Elizabeth Fonda MacWilliams, daughter of Chaplain and Mrs. John MacWilliams, to Lt. Garland A. Sadler, AUS. At home, 111 S. Grandview Ave., Daytona Beach, Fla.

SCHOENFELD-ALEXANDER—Married in Brooklyn, N. Y., 24 Jan. 1943, Miss Rosalind Alexander to Lt. Henry N. Schoenfeld, QMC, USA.

SHIRLEY-MALCOLM—Married in the chapel at the Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla., 26 Jan. 1943, Miss Jean A. Malcolm, to Ens. John G. Shirley, USNR.

SIMPSON-DANA—Married in Calvary Episcopal Church, New York, 30 Jan. 1943, Miss Lucia Saltonstall Dana, to Lt. Baird Jensenius Simpson, USAAF.

SLEEPER-DAMBOSCH—Married in New York City, 30 Jan. 1943, Miss Mary Elise Dambosch, to Ens. William Allen Sleeper, jr., USNR.

SMITH-DONN—Married in St. Paul's Church in Rock Creek Cemetery, Washington, D. C., 29 Jan. 1943, Miss Maryann Singleton Donn, to Lt. Verlin W. Smith, USMC.

SOLOLOW-CAHEN—Married in New York City, 31 Jan. 1943, Miss Phyllis Cahen, to Lt. Asa Daniel Sokolow, USA.

SPRING-LEASE—Married in Gunton Temple Presbyterian Church, Washington, D. C., 18 Jan. 1943, Miss Katharine Jeannette Lease, to Charles Bernard Spring, jr., POIC, USNR.

STEELE-BURR—To be married today, 6 Feb. 1943, in St. David's Protestant Episcopal Church, Baltimore, Md., Miss Katherine Neal Burr, daughter of Mrs. John Dudley Long and the late Maj. Edgar Willis Burr, USA, to Ens. A. Thornton Steele, USNR.

STEINMETZ-COSTAIN—Married in New York, 30 Jan. 1943, Mrs. Dora Costain, to Lt. Henry Darlington Steinmetz, AAF.

STEWART-UNZ—Married in Scarsdale, N. Y., 2 Feb. 1943, Miss Charlotte Richmond Unz, to Lt. Thomas Bond Stewart, jr., Fort Bragg, N. C.

THORN-BURKE—Married in St. Paul's Church, Alexandria, Va., 2 Feb. 1943, Miss Landon Mason Burke, to Capt. Arthur Kenley Thorn.

TRUNDLE-RYAN—Married in the chapel, Fort Lewis, Wash., 27 Jan. 1943, Miss Mary Ryan, to Lt. Sidney A. Trundle, jr., AUS.

TOWNSEND-CHESHIRE—Married in the Church of the Good Shepherd, Raleigh, N. C., 16 Jan. 1943, Miss Emily Shiell Cheshire, to Ens. Walter Scott Townsend, USNR.

UMSTADT-OWEN—Married in Washington, D. C., 9 Jan. 1943, Miss Mary Alma Owen, to Capt. John Wesley Umstadt, III, USMCR.

VAN ETTEN-WALBRIDGE—Married in the Cathedral of St. Paul, Boston, Mass., 30 Jan. 1943, Miss Peggy June Walbridge, to Ens. Royal C. Van Eetten, jr., USNR.

WALKER-BIEN—Married in San Diego, Calif., 2 Feb. 1943, Miss Phyllida Bien, to POIC Landon D. Walker, who was aboard the aircraft carrier Hornet when she was sunk.

WALKER-HARRISON—Married in Ruxton, Md., 30 Jan. 1943, Miss Ann Carrington Harrison, to Lt. J. M. Cooper Walker, AAF.

WECKER-SUGARMAN—Married recently in New York, Miss Marcia Sugarman, to Lt. Arthur R. Wecker, USA.

WHITEHOUSE-OFTHUN—To be married at 7 p. m., 20 Feb. 1943, in Immanuel Lutheran Church, Wahpeton, N. D., Miss Marcella Virginia Ofthun, to Ens. Bruce Thorburn Whitehouse, USNR.

WHITE-WEBB—To be married 8 Feb. 1943, in the Walter Reed Chapel, Washington, D. C., Miss Jean Katherine Webb, to Ens. William Page White, jr., USN.

WILKES-JARVIS—Married in the First Methodist Church, Hubbard, Tex., 25 Jan. 1943, Miss Rosemary Jarvis, to Lt. Lowell Lyndon Wilkes, jr., USA, Fort Monmouth, N. J.

WILKINS-LAWRENCE—Married in Calvary Episcopal Church, New York, 1 Feb. 1943, Miss Eleanor Le Roy Lawrence, to Col. Harold Street Wilkins, OD, USA, Picatinny Arsenal, Dover, N. J.

WILLARD-PRETTYMAN—Married in New York, 30 Jan. 1943, Miss Mary Anne Prettyman, daughter of Mrs. Natalie Gouber Prettyman of New York, and of Maj. George Lyman Prettyman, USA-Ret., Coral Gables, Fla., to Mr. Thomas Warren Willard.

WOODSON-KARNS—Married in the Leslie Lindsey Memorial Chapel, Boston, Mass., 27 Jan. 1943, Miss Joann Gates Karns, daughter of Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Franklin D. Karns, jr., to Lt. (jg) Walter Browne Woodson, jr.,

USN, son of Rear Adm. and Mrs. Walter Browne Woodson of Washington.

ZIPSE-SOMMERS—Married in Maplewood, N. J., 3 Feb. 1943, Miss Suzanne Sommers, to Lt. Robert Joseph Zipse, AUS, Fort Benning, Ga.

Died

ARTEAUD—Died suddenly at Memphis, Tenn., 18 Jan. 1943, Frank E. Arteaud, jr., son of Maj. Frank E. Arteaud, USA-Ret., New Port Richey, Fla. He is survived by his father, wife, and one daughter.

BANKSTON—Died as the result of a medium bomber crash north of Columbia, S. C., 27 Jan. 1943, Capt. Buell A. Bankston, Houston, Tex.

BARCLAY—Died as the result of a training plane crash near Midland, Tex., 31 Jan. 1943, 2nd Lt. Lindsey H. Barclay, Arlington, Tex.

BERKOWITZ—Died in Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., 17 Jan. 1943, M. Sgt. Alexander Berkowitz, MD, USA-Ret.

BLACK—Died as the result of a naval transport plane crash in Southern Mendocino Co., Calif., 100 miles north of San Francisco, Calif., 21 Jan. 1943, Comdr. Francis L. Black, attached to staff, c-in-c, Pacific Fleet. Survived by his wife, Mrs. Anna B. Black, Cambridge, Mass.

BOOTH—Died in Los Angeles, Calif., 26 Jan. 1943, Mrs. Elizabeth W. Booth, wife of Maj. Gen. Ewing E. Booth, USA-Ret.; mother of Mrs. P. L. Thomas, Washington, D. C.; grandmother of Lt. Booth Thomas on active duty; sister of Mrs. Frank B. McDonald of St. Louis, Mo., Miss Margaret Williams and Mrs. Mary Lawrence of Columbus, Ohio. Interment Arlington Cemetery.

BRAVER—Died as the result of a bomber crash at Lookaba, Okla., 28 Jan. 1943, Lt. Hyman V. Braver, Kansas City.

BRIGGS—Died as the result of a bomber crash at Lookaba, Okla., 28 Jan. 1943, PI. Officer Clifford A. Briggs, Grand Ledge, Mich.

BRODERICK—Died suddenly at the Naval Air Hospital, Jacksonville, Fla., 30 Jan. 1943, Lt. Herbert R. Broderick, USNR, father of Av. Cadet Herbert R. Broderick, jr.

BROWNING—Died in New York, Mrs. Louise Walsh Browning, mother of Lt. (jg) Ralph R. Browning, jr., USNR.

BURNS—Died in New York, Mr. Charles E. Burns, father of Edward Burns, USN, and Lt. William Burns, USA.

CAPPS—Died as the result of a bomber crash at Lookaba, Okla., 28 Jan. 1943, PI. Officer William W. Capps, Talladega, Ala.

COBB—Died as the result of a medium bomber crash north of Columbia, S. C., 27 Jan. 1943, S. Sgt. Lee J. Cobb, Fredonia, N. Y.

COLL—Died as the result of a naval transport plane crash in Southern Mendocino Co., Calif., 21 Jan. 1943, Lt. Comdr. John O. H. Coll, gunnery officer of submarine force, Pacific Fleet. Survived by his wife, Mrs. Margaret Coll, San Diego.

CRANE—Died as the result of a naval transport plane crash in Southern Mendocino Co., Calif., 100 miles north of San Francisco, Calif., 21 Jan. 1943, Comdr. John J. Crane. Survived by his wife, Mrs. Imogene St. Clair Crane, Vallejo, Calif.

DAVIS—Died in Audubon, N. J., 29 Jan. 1943, Mr. Wilbert Davis, father of Lt. Wilbert Davis, jr., USA.

DUMONT—Died as the result of a training plane crash near Midland, Tex., 31 Jan. 1943, 1st Lt. Albert T. Dumont, New York City.

EICHELSDOERFER—Died in Shelbyville, Ind., 31 Jan. 1943, Mrs. Jennie E. Eichelesdoerfer, mother of Capt. R. M. Eichelesdoerfer, USA-Ret.

ENGLISH—Died as the result of a naval transport plane crash in Southern Mendocino County, Calif., 100 miles north of San Francisco, 21 Jan. 1943, Rear Adm. Robert H. English, USN, commander of the Pacific Fleet submarine force. Survived by his wife, Mrs. Eloise Walker English, 4400 block Lowell St., N. W., Washington, D. C., and three children, Eloise English, now attending a WAVES training school at Mt. Holyoke; Robert Henry English, jr., and Cornelia English.

FARLEY—Died in New Station Hospital, Fort Devens, Mass., 13 Dec. 1943, Lt. John F. Farley, Inf., USA-Ret. Survived by his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth D. Farley, Lowell, Mass.

FISHER—Died in Scarsdale, N. Y., 2 Feb. 1943, Mrs. Alice Catherine Fisher, mother of Lt. Comdr. G. Gordon Fisher, executive officer inter-department War Bond Committee, Washington, D. C.

GODWIN—Died as the result of a naval transport plane crash in Southern Mendocino Co., Calif., 100 miles north of San Francisco, Calif., 21 Jan. 1943, Capt. Donald C. Godwin, 12th Naval Dist., San Francisco. Survived by his wife, Mrs. Hazel M. Godwin, Los Angeles.

GOODIN—Died in Detroit, Mich., 29 Jan. 1943, Lt. Col. Herman R. Goodin, USA, who directed enlistment of skilled mechanics into Army motor maintenance battalions.

HARMON—Died in St. Joseph's Hospital, Baltimore, Md., Sunday, 24 Jan. 1943, Mrs. James De Armond Harmon, widow of Lt. (jg) Eugene Marion Harmon, USN, and mother of the late Maj. Benj. F. Harmon, CAC. Survived by another son, Mr. William Marion Harmon of Cleveland, Ohio, and one grandson, Benj. F. Harmon, jr., of Hampton, Va.

HOWARD—Died in Washington, D. C., 30 Jan. 1943, Mr. Bussey Hunt Howard, father of Capt. Bussey H. Howard, jr., USA.

KISKADDON—Died as the result of a medium bomber crash north of Columbia, S. C.

(Continued on Next Page)



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Medical Corps, U. S. A., says, "Hydrocyanic acid gas is extremely toxic for all animal life and is the most effective and cheapest fumigant for the destruction of rats. It is extremely difficult to eradicate all bedbugs and eggs from a room or building with one treatment by any control measure, except fumigation with hydrocyanic acid gas."

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Births, Marriages, Deaths

(Continued from Preceding Page)

Jan. 1943, 2nd Lt. Lawrence H. Kiskaddon, Seattle, Wash.

KONDUP—Died in Washington, D. C., 28 Jan. 1943, Mr. Johan C. Kondrup, 78, grandfather of Lt. Winter Kondrup Graves, USN.

KRAFT—Died at Homeopathic Hospital, Washington, D. C., 1 Feb. 1943, Mr. Carl E. Kraft, father of Lt. Robert E. Kraft, USA.

LEFEVRE—Died as the result of a medium bomber crash north of Columbia, S. C., 27 Jan. 1943, 2nd Sgt. Alfred Lefevre, Weston, Va.

McKENNA—Died in New York, 29 Jan. 1943, Mr. Bernard McKenna, father of Lt. John P. McKenna, USA.

MELLOR—Died as the result of a medium bomber crash at Avon Park, Fla., 2 Feb. 1943, Lt. Allen R. Mellor.

METCALF—Died as the result of a medium bomber crash north of Columbia, S. C., 27 Jan. 1943, S. Sgt. Ralph V. Metcalf, Atlanta, Ga.

MILLER—Died in the U. S. Marine Hospital, Stapleton, S. I., N. Y., 31 Jan. 1943, Lt. John L. Miller, USCGR.

MORROW—Died as the result of a naval transport plane crash in Southern Mendocino Co., Calif., 100 miles north of San Francisco, Calif., 21 Jan. 1943, Lt. (jg) Edna Owella Morrow, Navy nurse, Pasadena, Calif.

MYERS—Died as the result of a naval transport plane crash in Southern Mendocino Co., Calif., 100 miles north of San Francisco, Calif., 21 Jan. 1943, Comdr. William G. Myers, commanding officer of a naval vessel. Survived by his wife, Mrs. Susan Gladding Myers, and two children.

NEALE—Died in Washington, D. C., 29 Jan. 1943, Mr. James T. Neale, father of Lt. John R. Neale, USA, Miami, Fla.

ONORATO—Died in Yonkers, N. Y., 29 Jan. 1943, Mr. Rocco Onorato, sr., father of Lt. Angelo A. Onorato, MC, USA, now overseas, and grandfather of Capt. Robert R. Onorato, USA.

POLHAMUS—Died as the result of a training plane crash near Midland, Tex., 31 Jan. 1943, Av. Cadet Robert A. Polhamus, Krenn, Colo.

POOLE—Died as the result of a medium bomber crash north of Columbia, S. C., 27 Jan. 1943, 2nd Lt. Thomas M. Poole, Muncie, Ind.

POWERS—Died as the result of a training plane crash near Midland, Tex., 31 Jan. 1943, Av. Cadet James A. Powers, Minneapolis, Minn.

SAGE—Died in Brookline, Mass., 30 Jan. 1943, in her 81st year, Mrs. Elizabeth McLean Sage, widow of Gen. William H. Sage. Funeral services were held in Boston 1 Feb., and interment was at Arlington National Cemetery, 3 Feb. Immediate survivors are a son, Nathaniel McLean Sage, MIT, and a sister, Mrs. Arthur Dehon Hill of Boston.

SMITH—Died as the result of a naval transport plane crash in Southern Mendocino Co., Calif., 100 miles north of San Francisco, Calif., 21 Jan. 1943, Capt. Robert Holmes Smith, USN, commanding officer of a naval vessel. Survived by his wife, Mrs. Francis B. Smith, Cambridge, Mass.

STANDFORD—Died as the result of a bomber crash at Lookaba, Okla., 28 Jan. 1943, 2nd Sgt. Edward A. Standford, jr., Spencer, Mass.

STOCKWELL—Died in Bryn Mawr, Pa., 28 Jan. 1943, Mr. Joseph F. Stockwell, father of Lt. David Hunt Stockwell, USNR.

STONE—Died as the result of a naval transport plane crash in Southern Mendocino Co., Calif., 100 miles north of San Francisco, Calif., 21 Jan. 1943, Lt. Comdr. George R. Stone, attached to 14th Naval District, Pearl Harbor. Survived by his wife, Mrs. Jean Richards Stone, River Forest, Ill.

SULLIVAN—Died in St. Elizabeth's Hospital, New York, 28 Jan. 1943, Mr. John Sullivan, father of Maj. William A. Sullivan, USA, 2nd Serv. Command, Governors Island, N. Y.

THOMAS—Died in Louisville, Ky., 26 Jan. 1943, Mrs. Evert S. Thomas, wife of Maj. Thomas, prisoner; mother of Sgt. Thomas George Thomas, prisoner; mother-in-law of Capt. Marion Daman, prisoner; also survived by her sons, Maj. Evert S. Thomas, jr., Fort Brady, Mich., W. O. James Thomas, stationed in Florida, and Mr. William Thomas, Chicago, and her daughters, Mrs. Irene Ricketts, whose husband, Lt. Col. Arvel Ricketts is serving in North Africa, and Mrs. Elizabeth Daman. Interment was in Camp Zachary Taylor Army Cemetery, Louisville, Ky.

THOMAS—Died as the result of a training plane crash west of Roswell, N. M., 30 Jan. 1943, Av. Cadet John C. Thomas, Mason City, Iowa.

THOMAS—Died as the result of a naval transport plane crash in Southern Mendocino Co., Calif., 100 miles north of San Francisco, Calif., 21 Jan. 1943, Capt. Robert E.

Thomas, CEC, director Pacific division, Bureau of Yards & Docks. Survived by his wife, Mrs. Helen L. Thomas, Seattle.

TINGLE—Died as the result of a training plane crash west of Roswell, N. M., 30 Jan. 1943, Av. Cadet Alden Lavern Tingle, Montpelier, Ohio.

TRETTER—Died as the result of a training plane crash near Midland, Tex., 31 Jan. 1943, Av. Cadet William E. Tretter, Cleveland, Ohio.

VALZ—Died at Abington Memorial Hospital, Abington, suburb of Philadelphia, Pa., 29 Jan. 1943, Mrs. Edward V. Valz, wife of Comdr. Valz (MC) USN-Ret., and mother of Lt. Arthur M. Valz, USNR; Edward V. Valz, jr., PhM2c, USNR, and Mrs. Jergen B. Olson, wife of Lt. Col. Olson, AC, USA.

VANDERGRIFF—Died as the result of a medium bomber crash north of Columbia, S. C., 27 Jan. 1943, Capt. Arthur P. Vandergrieff, Memphis, Tenn.

WADSWORTH—Died at Fort Banks Hospital, Fort Banks, Mass., 29 Jan. 1943, Col. Herbert A. Wadsworth, USA. Survived by his wife, Mrs. Antoinette Wadsworth, and two daughters, Mrs. John H. Michaelis, wife of Col. Michaelis, Fort Bragg, N. C., and Mrs. William T. Wingo, jr., widow of Maj. Wingo.

WEST—Died at the Chelsea Naval Hospital, Boston, Mass., 2 Feb. 1943, Y2c Allen Lewis West, Jr.

WILCOX—Died in St. Mary's Hospital, Passaic, N. J., 3 Feb. 1943, Mr. Harry C. Wilcox, father of Lt. Lawrence C. Wilcox, USA.

WOOD—Died in the Harkness Pavilion of the Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center, New York, 29 Jan. 1943, Mrs. Louisa Adriana Condit-Smith Wood, widow of Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, USA, former chief of staff, USA, and Governor General of the Philippines; daughter of the late Col. and Mrs. John Condit-Smith, USA, and mother of Brig. Gen. Osborne C. Wood, La Luz, N. M., Miss Louisa Barbara Wood of New York, and the late Capt. Leonard Wood, jr.

ZEMURRAY—Died as the result of a plane crash somewhere in Africa, 7 Jan. 1943, Maj. Samuel Zemurray, jr.

OBITUARIES

Rear Adm. Robert H. English, commander of the Pacific fleet submarine force, was among those killed when a naval transport plane on a flight from Pearl Harbor to San Francisco crashed at the foot of a cliff in Southern Mendocino County, a hundred miles north of San Francisco, Calif. Bodies were brought out on pack horses and in Army jeeps, through seven miles of roadless brushland to the highway.

Admiral English, a native of Warrenton, Ga., celebrated his 55th birthday 16 Jan. He had been in submarine service continuously, ashore and afloat, since his graduation from the Naval Academy in 1911. He held the Mexican Service Medal, the Victory Medal, the American Defense Service Medal and the Navy Cross.

Admiral English is survived by his wife, Mrs. Eloise Walker English, who resides in the 4400 block Lowell St., N.W., Washington, D. C., and three children, Eloise, who is attending a WAVES training school at Mt. Holyoke, Mass., Robert Henry, jr., and Cornelia.

Funeral services were held at the Fort Meyer (Va.) Chapel at 1 p.m., Tuesday, 9 Feb. 1943. He was accorded full military honors and burial was in Arlington National Cemetery. Capt. R. D. Workman, Chaplain Corps, USN, officiated.

Honorary pallbearers were Rear Adm. O. C. Badger, USN; Rear Adm. B. H. Bieri, USN; Capt. W. D. Chandler, USN; Capt. J. C. Byrnes, USN; Capt. Alfred G. Zimmerman, USN, and Capt. R. M. Hinckley, USN.

Col. Herbert A. Wadsworth died at the Station Hospital, Fort Banks, Mass., 29 Jan. 1943.

A graduate of Idaho University and a member of Phi Delta Beta fraternity, he was commissioned in 1911, and almost his entire service was spent in the Infantry in Panama, France and various posts in the United States. His last station was with the 1st Service Command, Boston, where he was on duty in the Inspector General's Office.

He is survived by his wife, Antoinette (daughter of the late Capt. Trevor Norman, USA); a daughter, Mrs. John Michaelis, wife of Lt. Col. Michaelis, Parachute Inf., and another daughter, Mrs. W. T. Wingo, jr., whose husband,

Maj. Wingo, USMC, died recently at the Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Calif., and their year old daughter, Mary Wingo.

Colonel Wadsworth was buried in Arlington National Cemetery, with full military honors, 2 Feb.

Mrs. L. Marguerite Valz, wife of Comdr. Edward V. Valz, MC, USN-Ret., until recently Medical Officer, Receiving Station, Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pa., died Friday, 29 Jan. 1943, in the Abington Memorial Hospital, Abington, Pa., suburb of Philadelphia, Pa.

Mrs. Valz, daughter of the late Dr. and Mrs. W. Irving Hyslop, and a member of an old Chestnut Hill (Philadelphia, Pa.) family, succumbed following a prolonged illness. Funeral services were held from her late residence, 7112 Lincoln Drive, Mt. Airy, Philadelphia, Pa., where she and Dr. Valz have resided for the past seven years.

Surviving are two sons, Lt. Arthur M. Valz, USNR, of New York City, and Edward V. Valz, jr., Pharmacist Mate, 2nd Class, USNR; a daughter, Mrs. Jergen B. Olson, wife of Lt. Col. J. B. Olson, AC, USA, of San Antonio, Tex.; a sister, Mrs. C. H. Brush, of Mt. Airy, Philadelphia, Pa.; and four grandchildren.

Awards and Decorations

Congressional Medal of Honor

To Maj. Gen. Alexander A. Vandegrift, USMC, for outstanding and heroic accomplishment against the Japanese on Guadalcanal.

Distinguished Service Cross

To Maj. Allan J. Sewart, jr., AC (posthumously), for extraordinary heroism in an air combat mission in the Solomons area 12 Oct. 1942.

Distinguished Service Medal

To Lt. Comdr. James M. Robinson, USN, for exceptionally meritorious service as Fleet

Gunnery Officer, US Asiatic Fleet, prior to and after the commencement of hostilities on 7 Dec. 1941.

Distinguished Flying Cross

To Lt. Norman S. Haber for piloting a naval patrol plane in action in the Solomon Islands area, being attacked by numerous Zero fighter planes for an hour.

To Lt. (jg) David Silver, naval patrol plane commander, for attacking and destroying an enemy plane in the Solomon Islands campaign.

To Lt. Norman K. Brady, commanding a naval patrol plane which rescued personnel of a plane shot down in the battle of Midway.

To Lt. Donald Jackson, naval patrol plane commander, for locating an enemy aircraft carrier in the Solomon Islands area and hitting it with a torpedo.

To Lt. (jg) James C. Boyden, pilot of naval patrol plane, for locating the enemy 500 miles from Midway and attacking with torpedoes from close range.

To Lt. (jg) A. L. Mills, pilot of naval patrol plane, for locating the enemy 500 miles from Midway and attacking with torpedoes from close range.

To 2nd Lt. Benjamin J. Stone, jr., AC, USA, for heroism while acting as co-pilot of a B-17 airplane in formation of 30 bombers assigned to make daylight high-altitude bombing raid on Scheldam shipyards in enemy-occupied Holland.

To Sgt. John D. Sullivan, AC, USA, for extraordinary achievement while acting as ball-turret gunner of B-17 airplane on a daylight high-altitude attack on the airdrome at Courtaul, enemy-occupied territory in France.

To Maj. James V. Edmundson, USA (awarded by the Navy), for heroic and extraordinary achievement while participating in an aerial flight as pilot of a B-17 Flying Fortress in the vicinity of Tulagi, Solomon Islands.

To 1st Lt. James T. Jarman, USA (awarded by the Navy), for heroic and extraordinary achievement while participating in aerial

(Continued on Next Page)

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FINANCE

Financial Digest

How serious is the danger of inflation was revealed by Treasury Officials to the House Appropriations Committee this week. Under Secretary of the Treasury Bell estimates that the national income for the current calendar year will be \$115 billions, whereas the value of consumers goods produced will be in the neighborhood of \$70 billions. Here is an excess purchasing power of \$45 billions, and unless it is controlled runaway prices will be inevitable. To assure this control, as well as to produce revenue for Treasury payment of war bills, Secretary Morgenthau proposed collection at the source of a withholding tax of 19% on all wages and salaries after credits, this in addition to the existing victory tax of 5%. There also has been suggested that collections at the source be applied to other income. Besides using taxation to prevent inflation, the steps taken to gain the same end are borrowings from the people in the form of government bonds and stamps, rationing, and the freezing of prices. Hating as it does to increase taxes, Congress is indicating a purpose to slash all expenditures other than those related to the war. Any success in this direction will mean perhaps a minor reduction in the taxes to be imposed. The President announced that to pay the expenses of the war during the next fiscal year higher levies are necessary to raise an additional \$16 billions. There is a growing sentiment in Congress in favor of a sales tax, to be known as such and not hidden, but the President is opposed to this plan, and it is not likely to be adopted.

According to the Department of Commerce, the total outlay for war in 1942 was \$54 billions. During that year, industrial production rose 15% and manufacturing production 17%. The physical volume of transportation was more than 25% above 1941, and 13% more electric power was produced. During the year, the guidance of economic activity passed

largely into Government hands. As the buyer of one-third of all goods and services produced, the Federal Government decided within broad limits what should be produced. As controller of the flow of basic materials and new productive equipment, it also determined what should not be produced. By its partial controls over prices, its power to allocate and ration commodities and basic public services such as transportation and communication, it also dominated distribution. By the year-end the basic policy-making powers over nearly all types of economic activity were being exercised by the Government. Actual conduct of economic operations remained, however, almost entirely in private hands.

Notwithstanding the extensive and intensive growth of Governmental controls, private enterprise continued to function in the usual manner for a year of prosperity. Aggregate corporate profits before taxes broke all existing records. After taxes they were only about 6 per cent below the 1941 all-time peak. Industrial disputes, although at low levels for a prosperous year, were by no means negligible. Not even vital war industries were free from their disrupting effects. Business failures declined to low levels. Although free open-market prices ceased to be the prime factor governing the distribution of many commodities, especially of those vital to the war effort, open-market wages continued very largely to govern the flow of available manpower into alternative industries.

Col. Estes Commands MP's

Col. Howell M. Estes, Cav., USA, has taken over as Commanding Officer of the Provisional Military Police Command for the First Service Command, with headquarters in Boston.

Keep UP-TO-DATE by reading the Army and Navy Journal. Renew your subscription promptly and keep up-to-date.

MERCHANT MARINE

Awards and Decorations
(Continued from Preceding Page)

flight during action in the Solomon Islands. To 1st Lt. Albert N. Thom, USA (awarded by the Navy), for extraordinary achievement as bombardier of a B-17 Flying Fortress in action in the vicinity of Tulagi, Solomon Islands.

To Maj. George E. Globler, AC, for extraordinary achievement while participating in an air flight, 10 Dec. 1942, in a B-17 airplane on a search mission out of Guadalcanal.

To Lt. Comdr. Robert R. Johnson, USN, for heroism and extraordinary achievement in an aerial flight as Commander of a Bombing Squadron in the Battle of Midway.

To Lt. Ray Davis, USN, for heroism and extraordinary achievement in an aerial flight as pilot in a Scouting Squadron in the Battle of Midway.

To Lt. William H. Gibbs, USN, for heroism and extraordinary achievement as pilot of an airplane during the Aleutian Islands campaign.

To Lt. James E. Vose, Jr., USN, and Lt. (jg) Frank E. Christofferson, USNR, for heroism and extraordinary achievement as pilot in a Bombing Squadron in the Battle of Midway.

To Lt. (jg) George Formanek, USNR (wounded in action), for heroism and extraordinary achievement as pilot of a fighter plane in the Battle of Midway.

To Ens. Don T. Griswold, USNR (posthumously), for heroism and extraordinary achievement as pilot of a scouting plane in the Battle of Midway.

To Ens. Clarence E. Vammen, Jr., USNR (missing in action), for extraordinary achievement and heroic conduct as a pilot of a Scouting Squadron in the Battle of Midway.

To Thomas E. Merritt, ACRM, USN; Lloyd F. Childers, ARM3c, USN, for extraordinary achievement in the Battle of Midway.

To Eugene K. Braun, ARM2c, USN, for heroic achievement in the Battle of Midway.

Navy Cross

To Ens. Albert K. Earnest, USNR, Navy Cross and Gold Star (equivalent to two Navy Crosses), for heroism in the Battle of Midway.

To Lt. Allan Rothenberg, patrol wing, for torpedoing two Japanese cruisers in the Solomons area.

To Lt. William S. Guest, USN, for heroic action against the enemy in Tulagi Harbor and the Coral Sea.

To Comdr. William R. Hollingsworth, USN, for extreme heroism and courageous devotion to duty as Commanding Officer of a Bombing Squadron against enemy forces in Kwajalein Atoll, Marshall Islands, 1 Feb. 1942.

To Lt. John N. Hughes, USN, for extraordinary heroism and conspicuous devotion to duty as Commanding Officer of a US ship in offensive action in Badoeng Straits, Netherlands East Indies, Feb. 1942.

To Lt. (jg) Floyd E. Moan, USN, for extraordinary heroism and courageous perseverance as pilot in a Bombing Squadron in dive bombing attacks in Tulagi Harbor and in an attack on an enemy aircraft carrier in the Coral Sea.

To Lt. (jg) Tony F. Schneider, USNR, for extraordinary heroism and distinguished service as pilot in a Bombing Squadron in the Battle of Midway.

To Ens. Francis R. Sanborn, USNR, for extraordinary heroism and courageous devotion to duty as pilot in a Torpedo Squadron action against enemy forces at Tulagi Harbor and in the Battle of the Coral Sea.

To Ch. Mach. Stephen B. Smith, USN, and Mach. Albert W. Winchell, USN, for extraordinary heroism and courageous devotion to duty while piloting an airplane of a Torpedo Squadron in the Battle of Midway.

Silver Star

To Capt. Willis E. Jacobs, Paul H. Payne and Manfred K. Wagnon, all AC, Oak Leaf Cluster, for gallantry in action in the vicinity of Ramos Island, Solomon group.

To T-5 Charles J. Morris, FA, USA, for gallantry in action 19 Dec. 1942 on Guadalcanal.

To Pvt. Preston M. Roberts, FA, for gallantry in action 19 Dec. 1942 on Guadalcanal.

To Pvt. Aaron G. Jones, USAMC, for gallantry in action 21 Nov. 1942 on Guadalcanal.

To Sgt. Maj. Vousa, British constabulary, a native of the Solomon Islands, for steadfastly refusing to disclose the disposition of USMC units, despite bayoneting by Japanese soldiers.

To Col. Robert C. Macon, Inf., who was in command of a regiment which established a beachhead the day of the landings in North Africa.

To Sgt. Charles R. Argo, Inf., for valorous action in bringing a wounded officer to safety and recovering the body of an enlisted man in North Africa.

To Sgt. Frederick Turing Bear, Inf., for volunteering to cross hostile artillery fire to put an enemy machine gun nest out of action the day of the landings in North Africa.

To Pvt. 1c Everett P. Cardullo, Inf., for capturing a platoon of Senegalese and causing the release of a group of American infantrymen the day of the landings in North Africa.

To Pvt. 1c Perry Coburn, Inf., for recovering a machine gun from the surf, the day of the landings in North Africa.

To Pvt. 1c John L. Cupka, Inf., who silenced an enemy artillery emplacement with a type of gun he had never before used during the landing in North Africa.

To Pvt. 1c George Meyers, Inf., for maintaining a vital ammunition supply line under heavy fire the day of the North African landings.

To Pvt. 1c Bert S. Rodman, Inf., for saving a machine gun the day of the North African landings.

To Pvt. Kurt Steinbach, Inf., for knocking out an enemy artillery piece to get through hostile territory with an important message.

(Continued on Next Page)

Merchant Marine

The total of dead and missing American merchant seamen during the first year of the war, 3,200, was 3.8 per cent of the total number of merchant seamen, the Office of War Information stated this week. This percentage of losses, it was said, is much greater than the rate of losses in the armed forces, which was three-fourths of one per cent for the first year of the war.

Most of the missing probably are dead. Rear Adm. Emory S. Land, War Shipping Administrator, has reported.

If all 3,200 dead and missing seamen are counted as dead, this number is nearly equal to the total of Army, Marine Corps and Coast Guard dead during the first 13 months of the war. Dead for the services are: Army, 2,193; Marine Corps, 1,201; Coast Guard, 51; Navy, 4,657.

Despite an expected increase in enemy submarine attacks on merchant shipping in 1943, a greater percentage of survivors is expected, due to more escort vessels, better armed ships and crews more experienced in handling of ships in war.

Blackouts for Vessels

Air raid and blackout regulations have been issued by Vice Adm. Russell R. Waesche, Commandant of the Coast Guard, to cover vessels, ports and waterfront facilities in all east coast states from Maine to Florida.

The regulations become effective 11 Feb. They have been coordinated with regulations issued by the Army, the Navy and the Office of Civilian Defense, and are designed to give ships and waterfronts the maximum safety possible and yet permit work to be carried on with the minimum of interruption.

South Portland Yard

Under heavy attack in Congress because it did not cancel its contract with the South Portland (Maine) Shipbuilding Corporation, the Maritime Commission this week announced that it has installed a new management in the company, and reduced and abolished the fees to be paid to the concern.

The commission stated that it believes its action "has met the primary objectives recommended" by the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee and the Truman Committee, and will "safeguard the government's interest with a minimum of interference to production."

Order 4 More Tugs

Contract for four additional wooden tugs was awarded by the Maritime Commission this week to Arthur G. Blair, Inc. of Yonkers, N. Y., bringing the total of tugs ordered in connection with the commission's barge program to 39.

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Awards and Decorations

(Continued from Preceding Page)

the day of the North African landings.

To Pvt. Paul M. Bruna, Inf., for rescuing a fellow soldier from drowning the day of the North African landings.

To Pvt. Reine Wayrynen, Inf., for saving an American machine gun from being lost in the surf the day of the North African landings.

To 1st Lt. Jean D. Jackson, AAF, (posthumously) for gallantry in action over Camp War Hunt, New Guinea, 27 Aug. 1942.

To Sgt. Jack W. Coleman (posthumously) for gallantry in action over Mando, Celebes Islands, 16 Jan. 1942.

To Sgt. James E. Hinchins (posthumously) for gallantry in action over Madoera, off the coast of Java, 8 Feb. 1942.

To Sgt. Earl W. Snyder (posthumously) for gallantry in action over Milne Bay, New Britain, 26 Aug. 1942.

To Cpl. Ralph C. Fritz (posthumously) for gallantry in action over Rabaul, New Britain, 9 Oct. 1942.

To Sgts. Meddie N. Poirier and George Ryan, Jr., and Cpl. Maurice A. Thomas, for gallantry in action over Rabaul, New Britain, 9 Aug. 1942.

To Capt. Frederick C. Eaton, Jr., Oak Leaf Cluster, for gallantry in action over Rabaul, New Britain, 29 Aug. 1942.

To Capt. Francis R. Royal, for gallantry in action over the jungle north of Zaka, New Guinea, 16 June 1942.

To 1st Lt. Ernest L. Reid, for gallantry in action over Rabaul, New Britain, 23 Feb. 1942.

To 1st Lt. Coleman Stripling, for gallantry in action over Milne Bay, New Guinea, 26 Aug. 1942.

To 1st Lt. Paul I. Williams, for gallantry in action over Midway Island, 3 June 1942.

To 2nd Lt. John F. Hopkins, for gallantry in action over Rabaul, New Britain, 9 Oct. 1942.

To 2nd Lt. Emanuel Snitkin for gallantry in action over Rabaul, New Britain, 7 Aug. 1942.

To M. Sgt. Ralph J. Stiles, for gallantry in action over Rabaul, New Britain, 29 Aug. 1942.

To T. Sgt. Charles C. Schlerholz, AAF, for gallantry in action south of Gasmata, New Britain, 1 Aug. 1942.

To Sgt. Kenneth A. Grady and Cpl. James C. Underwood, for gallantry in action over Rabaul, New Britain, 9 Oct. 1942.

To Comdr. Irving D. Whitte, USN, for outstanding gallantry and heroic devotion to duty as Navigator, USS Yorktown, in the Battle of Midway.

To Lt. Comdr. Clare B. Smiley, USN, for conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity as Executive Officer of the USS Stewart in action against enemy Japanese forces in Badoeng Strait.

To Lt. Comdr. William W. Fitts, USN, for gallantry and intrepidity as Executive Officer of a US ship in the Aleutian Islands Campaign.

To Lt. James C. Legg, USN, for extreme gallantry and conspicuous devotion to duty as Commanding Officer of a US ship during operations following the attack on the USS Yorktown.

To Lt. (jg) Francis G. Blasdel, USN, for gallantry in action and meritorious devotion to duty as Asst. Damage Control Officer during the attack on the USS Marblehead by enemy Japanese bombers.

To Ena. Allan Rothenburg, USNR, for conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity as commander of a patrol plane in action against enemy forces in the Battle of Midway.

To Ena. Floyd M. Symons, USN, for gallantry in action while attached to the USS Pigeon on the occasion of the Japanese aerial attack on the Navy Yard, Cavite, P. I.

To Mach. Paul R. Selfert, USN, for conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity while in charge of engineering aboard the USS Stewart during action against enemy forces in Badoeng Strait.

To Gunner Ralph W. Cook, USN, for gallantry in action while attached to the USS Pigeon on the occasion of the Japanese aerial attack on the Navy Yard, Cavite, P. I.

Air Medal

To the following officers and enlisted men, all AC, for meritorious service in trans-Pacific aerial flights: Maj. (then 1st Lt.) John E. Carr; Capt. (then 2nd Lt.) Abram H. Ashburn; Capt. (then 2nd Lt.) Leo G. Clarke, Jr.; Capt. (then 2nd Lt.) Charles W. Dean; Capt. (then 2nd Lt.) Robert J. Hoss; Capt. (then 2nd Lt.) Donald L. Marshall; Capt. (then 2nd Lt.) Harold (then 2nd Lt.); WO (jg) (then S. Sgt.) Donald D. Greenawalt; M. Sgt. (then S. Sgt.) Edwin F. Rhodes; M. Sgt. (then S. Sgt.) Robert A. Richardson; T. Sgt. (then S. Sgt.) Steve Fedinick; T. Sgt. (then Pte) George R. Hammond; T. Sgt. (then S. Sgt.) William D. Olmstead; T. Sgt. (then S. Sgt.) John A. Oshman; S. Sgt. Joseph J. Benkovic; S. Sgt. Floyd F. Julian and Sgt. Charles A. Horton.

To the following American fighter pilots, somewhere in England: Capt. Donald J. M. Hinkley and Selden R. Edner; 1st Lts. James A. Clark, Jr., Richard McMinn, Gilbert O. Halsey, and Cadman V. Padgett, and

2nd Lts. Roy W. Evans and Vernon A. Boehle.

To Capt. Ralph E. Lehr and Frank J. Miller; 1st Lt. William M. Tharpe, Richard O. Johnson and Joseph M. Oblinski, and S. Sgt. Gail L. Bahr, all AC, in North Africa, for dropping American parachute troops from an aircraft entirely lacking in defensive firepower.

To Henry T. Gorrell, UP correspondent for extreme gallantry in saving the life of an American bomber crew member who was wounded during a raid on Navarino, Crete, 3 Oct. 1942.

To Lt. (jg) Norman F. Vandivier, USNR, (missing in action) for meritorious conduct in aerial flight, as a member of a Bombing Squadron participating in the Marshall Islands attack, 1 Feb. 1942.

To Lt. (jg) August A. Barthes, USNR, for meritorious achievement while participating in aerial flight as Commander of a patrol plane during rescue operations after the Battle of Midway, 9 June 1942.

To Milo L. Kimberlin, AMM3c, USN, for meritorious achievement as gunner of an airplane in a Bombing Squadron in action against the enemy in the Battle of Midway, 4-6 June 1942.

To Lt. William T. O'Dowd, first pilot of a patrol plane in the Battle of Midway, who landed his plane in the open sea to rescue five men in a rubber raft.

To Lt. (jg) William E. Cannon, first pilot of a patrol plane in action in the Solomon Islands area.

To George D. Brundige, CAP, bow gunner, and Leslie P. Franzl, AMM3c, waist gunner of a PBV plane attacking a Japanese seaplane several hundred miles northeast of the Solomon Islands.

To Delson P. Fish, AP1c, radio operator of patrol plane for helping locating an enemy aircraft carrier on which a successful torpedo attack was made.

To David B. Small, AP1c, pilot of a patrol plane in action in the Solomon Islands.

To Orvall D. Mendenhall, AMM1c, waist gunner in patrol plane, who, although badly wounded continued to fire his gun during action over the Solomons, and to Kenneth W. Copeland, AMM2c, for participating in the same action.

To William C. Gray, ACRM, and AMC2c Warren E. Totted for participating in two actions of a patrol plane which made successful torpedo attacks on two cruisers.

Navy and Marine Corps Medal

To Robert H. Bennett, ACMM, USN, and Edward J. Stewart, SM2c, USN, for distinguished heroism during the Battle of Midway.

To Walter S. Cochran, Jr., PM2c, USN; Douglas M. Moore, SK3c, USN; Paul Meuleveld, SK3c, USN; Elvin Bell, MA3c, USNR, and Walter L. Stacy, SIC, USN, for service aboard the USS Lexington in the Battle of the Coral Sea.

Purple Heart

To Cpl. (then Pvt.) Russell D. Johnson, Bronze Oak Leaf Cluster, for wounds received in action at Del Monte air field, P. I., 13 Apr. 1942.

Foreign Decorations

To Lt. Gen. Walter Krueger, USA, Commander of the Southern Defense Command and 3rd Army, the Order of the Aztec Eagle, (in the grade of Baldrick), highest decoration awarded by the Mexican government, for his work in fostering friendly relations between the United States and Mexico over a period of years.

Offshore Naval Bases

Rear Adm. Jules James, commandant of the United States naval operating base at Bermuda, stated 31 Jan. that the work of building the offshore bases is "approaching a satisfactory conclusion."

Speaking at the annual dinner of the Speaker of the Assembly in Hamilton, Admiral James said: "The establishment of our bases and the successful conduct of our military operations could never have been possible by our efforts alone." Both he and Vice Adm. Sir Alban Curtis, senior British naval officer in the Western Atlantic, emphasized the need for continued vigilance in Bermuda.

Missing on Flight

Still unreported on a flight over the Caribbean is the Army Air Forces airplane carrying 7 Air Corps officers and 2 non-commissioned officers. On board were:

Col. Walter Sumpter Smith, AC, Chief of Transport and Facilities Division, Directorate of Air Support Command, Hq., AAF; Maj. Lewin B. Barringer, AC, chief of the glider production and training unit, Division of Air Support Command, Hq., AAF; 1st Lt. John L. D'Azzo, AC; 1st Lt. Anees K. Khoury, AC; 2nd Lt. John T. Torrillo, AC; 2nd Lt. Albert O. Bain, AC; 2nd Lt. John G. Marvin, AC; T. Sgt. Joseph Dragella, AC; and Sgt. John A. Miller, AC.

U. S. COAST GUARD

A LARGE number of temporary promotions to junior grades in the Coast Guard was approved by the President on 29 Jan.

The official promotion order states: "Subject to the conditions and procedure specified in Alcomast 50 and conditions and procedure set forth herein, the President on 29 Jan. 1943 appointed the following officers on the active list of the Coast Guard to the grades indicated for temporary service:

"To grade or rank of lieutenant (jg) with rank as such from 15 Dec. 1942—all warrant officers serving under acting appointments issued since 30 June 1941, including those temporarily promoted to chief warrant rank.

"To grade or rank of lieutenant with rank as such from 31 Dec. 1942—all Regular and Reserve officers now serving in the rank of lieutenant (jg) whose signal numbers are 31112, to and including 31258.

"To grade or rank of lieutenant (jg) with rank as such from 31 Dec. 1942—Regular and Reserve officers now serving in the grade of ensign whose signal numbers are 31615 to and including 32036.

"To grade or rank of lieutenant (jg) to rank from 31 Dec. 1942—all Regular and Reserve chief warrant officers now serving as such whose date of rank as chief is prior to 30 April 1942.

"To grade or rank of lieutenant (jg) with rank as such from 31 Dec. 1942—all Regular and Reserve warrant officers whose date of appointment as such is prior to 30 April 1942 as shown in the precedence list of 1 July 1942.

"If in the opinion of the commanding officer, the appointee is mentally, morally and professionally qualified to perform general duty in the rank stated herein and is not involved in disciplinary action, proceed as follows:

At units operating under district Coast Guard officers, commanding officer should direct the appointee to report for examination by at least one medical officer to determine his physical fitness to perform general duty in the rank to which he is being appointed. If found physically qualified, commanding officers should certify to district coast guard officer that the officer is mentally, morally and professionally qualified to perform general duty in the rank to which being appointed and is not involved in disciplinary action. If district coast guard officer approves the promotion he shall notify appointee of the promotion and forward certification of the commanding officer together with his own certification and the report of the medical examination to Headquarters. If he disapproves, he should return all papers to Headquarters.

"At units not operating under district coast guard officers, commanding officer should submit required certifications with report of the physical examination direct to Headquarters and notify appointee of his promotion.

"It is the direct responsibility of district coast guard officers and commanding officers to withhold promotion of any officer not considered fully qualified to perform general duty in the rank specified herein.

"Headquarters must be notified immediately of appointments withheld and reasons for withholding should be fully stated.

"Authority to effect appointments under this Alcomast is terminated immediately in each instance where appointment is withheld for any reason; further action by Headquarters is necessary to effect later promotions in each instance.

"In the case of Reserve officers the words 'qualified to perform general duty' as used in this dispatch do not necessarily mean ability to perform sea duty but are meant to include the performance at any location of such duty as is appropriate to the rank to which promoted and which is consistent with the qualifications for which the officer was appointed.

"Physical defects waived on original appointment will not be considered disqualifying.

"Regular and Reserve officers who have previously been promoted and who have had their appointments revoked and those who have been excluded by name under previous Alcomasts are not eligible for appointment hereunder. Such cases will be handled individually by Headquarters."

Reduce Annual Examinations

Coast Guard officers who have taken a physical examination for promotion or other purposes since 30 June 1942 and whose reports of examinations have been received at Headquarters are deemed to have complied with the requirement of Article 3041.1 of Coast Guard Regulations which requires an annual physical examination each year, to be completed during the first quarter of the year. Examinations taken since 30 June 1942 meet the requirement insofar as the quarter ending 31 March 1943 is concerned.

Name Head for Auxiliary

Capt. Chester H. Jones, USCG, formerly chief personnel officer at Headquarters and formerly head of the General Board, has been named chief director of the Coast Guard Auxiliary. This assignment was formerly held as an additional duty by Capt. Ellis Reed-Hill, USCG, Coast Guard public relations officer.

Three Launchings Set

Three large Coast Guard ice-breakers are scheduled to be launched during the next few weeks at the San Pedro yard of the Western Pipe and Steel Company.

The Breaker "Eastwind" will be launched today, 6 Feb., with Mrs. Edward H. Thiele, wife of Commander Thiele, as sponsor. On 27 Feb. the "Southwind" will go down the ways with Mrs. Edward D. Jones, wife of Rear Admiral Jones, coordinator of port security activities on the West Coast, christening the vessel. Scheduled for launching 30 March is the "Westwind." The sponsor will be Mrs. Stanley V. Parker, wife of Rear Admiral Parker, district coast guard officer of the 3rd Naval District and coordinator of port security activities on the east coast.

The three sister ships join the "Northwind," already launched.

Mrs. Edward Kent, wife of Commander Kent, will launch the 180-foot cutter "Ironwood" at the Coast Guard Yard on 20 Feb.

No Drinks for Boys in Jersey

Tavern keepers in Cape May and Atlantic Counties, New Jersey, will be able to spot Coast Guardsmen under 21 years of age at a glance, and will serve liquors to the youths at their own risk.

Mr. Alfred E. Driscoll, New Jersey Alcoholic Beverage Control Commissioner, announced this week that Coast Guardsmen under 21 have been required to wear leggings when on liberty, and liquor dispensers have been informed of the order.

21 SPARS Graduate

Twenty-one newly commissioned Coast Guard SPAR officers, the second group to be indoctrinated at the U. S. Coast Guard Academy at New London, Conn., will be on their way to stations in various parts of the country a few minutes after their classes end at the Academy today.

The women officers will leave the Academy with less official ceremony than the first class of 13 commissioned officers of the SPARS which was reviewed, on departure, by Rear Adm. James Pine, Superintendent of the Academy. Saturday's leavetakers will get only a hearty handshake and their commissions from the admiral. It will be like that from now on, because Admiral Pine believes this is no time for ceremony.

Thirteen of the newly commissioned officers have been assigned to duties at Naval Officer Procurement Stations where SPAR and WAVE applications for enlistment are made. They are:

Cleveland, Ohio.—Lt. (jg) Mary H. Arbous
Detroit, Mich.—Ena. Elizabeth C. Barnes
Indianapolis, Ind.—Ena. Jane H. Binkley
Minneapolis, Minn.—Ena. Donnasue Bee
St. Louis, Mo.—Ena. Betty Burr
Dallas, Texas.—Ena. Betty L. Larr
Houston, Texas.—Ena. Eugenia Lawrence
Nashville, Tenn.—Ena. Dorothy L. Nims
Oklahoma City, Okla.—Ena. Mable E. Martin
Pittsburgh, Pa.—Ena. Dorothy E. Leonard
Richmond, Va.—Ena. Catherine Cockburn
Seattle, Wash.—Lt. (jg) Laura D. Bevis
Baltimore, Md.—Ena. Elizabeth Hall

Three of the SPARS, Lt. (jg) Virginia H. Blunt, Ena. Jessie M. Gill, and Ena. Elizabeth Hutchison, will report to Headquarters.

Lt. (jg) Ineva R. Meyer will report to Cedar Falls, Ia.

The remaining four SPARS, Lt. Margaret Stephenson, Lt. (jg) Ethel A. Kaump, Ena. Lillian A. Murray and Ena. Margaret E. Thomas, will report to Hunter College where a large "boot" camp for enlisted SPARS, WAVES and the soon-to-be-formed Marine Corps Women's Reserve is being established.

VITAL INFORMATION is in every issue of the Army and Navy Journal. Prompt renewal of your subscription will insure you against missing copies.

Secretary Knox Inspects

Returning to Pearl Harbor this week after a tour of the Pacific, Secretary of the Navy Knox spoke as follows:

"My survey of Pearl Harbor and Oahu is the first since my visit here a few days after the first attack. I find it transformed into a fortress and I think Oahu now is adequately defended and the men who comprise the defense are thoroughly aware of their responsibility."

"I found Midway in a very satisfactory condition of defense. We recognize the immense danger of this one of the most exposed posts in the Pacific. Outstanding here and at all other posts is the blazing spirit of offensive by the officers and men of all services. The same applies to Johnston, Palmyra, Canton (mid-Pacific islands). At the Fiji I found Sir Philip Mitchell, the British Governor, most hospitable and the state of our defense and projects there fine."

"In the New Hebrides I found the base far more advanced than expected."

"On Guadalcanal I think we have dissipated the threat of the Japanese ground forces. We are now dominating the island. I went to the front lines with Admiral Halsey and visited the front-line battalion command and talked to the enlisted men. I cannot emphasize too much the edge of our men there. It does one's heart good to talk with them. Their one thought is to get to the enemy and drive him out. The Army had the remaining Japs there pocketed in ravines and facing starvation."

"In my judgment, it may be a fallacious one, but my opinion is that the Japanese have abandoned any idea of reinforcement of their troops there and within the next thirty days all organized resistance on Guadalcanal will disappear."

"On another island, not far away—I cannot disclose its location—I visited a fine hospital. I never saw a finer field hospital, and there were twenty-five to thirty nurses there. That makes the men happy. It is possible that within twenty-four hours after a man is wounded on Guadalcanal he can be on a hospital bed, with the best surgeons in the world taking care."

"One of our greatest enemies is malaria. The Army and Navy are thoroughly aware of how great this is, and the most modern means are being used to meet this peril. I can say that the men can get better attention for malaria there than they could at home. The spirit of the men in the hospitals is wonderful. The blazing courage of these fellows is something I'll never forget, and I do hope this message can get to the folks at home—how fine the hospital service is and what good care is being taken of them."

"Noumea is just a little piece of America set down in New Caledonia. It has the quality of a mining town in boom days. The natives never saw so much money and the wave of prosperity is beyond their wildest dreams. It is marvelous how we get things done over night."

"At the Fiji I met two men who had been decorated, Sullivan and Murphy. Sullivan is a Navy officer and Murphy a Marine. I told them the story of how during the last war, while I was in France, Mrs. Knox used to read the casualty lists every day—the K section of the list. Later she told me that every day something was happening to a Kelly."

"The Irish are always in the thick of the fight. It was Sullivan who said that the fighting at Guadalcanal 'has made Christians of us all.'"

"There are no heathens in a fox hole," Murphy added.

"Samoa is in fine shape. Like all the other posts, it is prepared for any possible attack that might come."

"On one island I saw one of the best airfields I ever saw anywhere. It was made of volcanic red dust. The rain cements the dust and every rain makes it a better field."

"One of my most vivid impressions was that of the tremendous pride in offensive spirit encountered everywhere, the skill of the administration and the building of bases."

"We are giving the Japs lots to worry about in the Pacific. In a war of attrition the advantage is all ours. In our vastly greater power of building and in that type of warfare—I am not saying this is the only type—ultimate victory is certain."

"Asked whether any particular weapon will be essential to victory, he replied: 'Such questions are foolish; we have welded our weapons—the air, the ground and surface ships.'"

Mr. Knox referred to Admiral Nimitz a question about the Aleutians situation. The admiral said: "Operations are proceeding satisfactorily there. The threat from the Aleutians is diminishing."

Secretary Knox continued:

"It was very gratifying to see the results of Rear Adm. Ben Moreell's organization of the Seabees. Their personnel is of the highest, trained in the various crafts which they abandoned with the opportunity of higher

wages to take the lower wages in this war work in combat zones. I found that the degree of satisfaction could not be exaggerated. They are anxious to come to grips with the enemy and every one regards himself as part of the combatant troops."

"Some of the tasks they have achieved are almost superhuman. One airfield was built in seventeen days out of a jungle. Their courage and dogged determination, not only in hostile climates but with physical handicaps, is displayed with such resolution that they have covered themselves with glory. It was fine to find this fighting spirit animating every one."

"I was happy to bring the message to the men in these remote areas that they are not forgotten. I want to assure every one in the Pacific that the people of the United States are deeply concerned and tremendously interested in what is happening in this Pacific area. There is not the slightest desire among military heads, from the President down, to minimize the importance of this area and the fighting in this area."

"The fighting being done in this area is by Americans, almost exclusively, in addition to the Australians and New Zealanders, and the whole of America has its eyes on this area."

Secretary Knox, who, with Admiral Chester W. Nimitz and Admiral William F. Halsey, Jr., was twice under Japanese air attack during his inspection tour, compared Japanese bombing attacks to those in 1918, and said their high-level bombing was "very inaccurate."

About the attack on Espiritu Santo, where Admiral Halsey met him, the Secretary said:

"It was the first attack there. How the Japs got the information we don't know, but they didn't do us any harm, except to keep us awake."

"I think there are darn good prospects of an air attack on Tokyo," Mr. Knox said in answer to a question, but when or how it will hit, I will not say, but they better get ready."

"I think the Japs will fight a tough, hard and persistent war. I will not discuss strategy, but will say we have just begun to fight and haven't hit our hardest blows yet."

"Every base has an abundance of supplies and men are living well and the spirit of our men everywhere is magnificent."

"Our submarines are doing a magnificent job and operations against the Japanese line of communications are going at a good rate. I think destruction of shipping is a matter of great concern to the Japanese. Knowing their shipping resources and their capabilities of building, we can readily understand their concern."

"In the Atlantic the submarine war situation is still a tough problem to us and lots of losses are ahead there for us."

"In the Pacific I cannot speak too well of the high command. The nearer to the front the less the distinction of the various services. You can't tell the Army, Navy and Marines apart. All are animated by the same determination to come to grips with the enemy and end the war as soon as possible and have abounding confidence in their ability to do it."

Army Regulations Come First

The Court of Claims this week held that Maj. (then Lt.) Lawrence G. Smith, USA must make good through deductions from his pay, thefts committed by an enlisted man while Lieutenant Smith was serving at Ft. Sheridan, Ill., in 1924 and 1925 as recruiting officer and commanding officer of depot force, DEMI.

Lieutenant Smith's orders from his commanding officer were to outfit recruits—who arrived daily—within 20 minutes of their arrival. He had also a multiplicity of other duties, Post Ordnance Officer, Post Engineer Officer, Post Chemical Warfare Officer, Post Salvage Officer, Mess Officer, Officer in Charge of the Officers' Club property, and Officer in Charge of the polo stables, Plans and Training Officer of Troop B, and a member of a General Court-Martial, which met on the average of about twice a week, so that he had asked several times for additional officer assistance, but his commander had not acted upon his request. He had, therefore, the court was told, adopted the practice of signing clothing requisitions for the recruits in blank, instead of supervising withdrawal of clothing as required by Army Regulations.

The enlisted man in question, subsequently court-martialed, drew \$2,801.02 in clothing for fictitious recruits and illegally disposed of the material. Of this amount \$988.96 was recovered, leaving \$1,812.06 to be assessed against Lieutenant Smith, a second officer and a sergeant, Smith's share being \$1,013.30. This amount was reduced by \$87.25 deducted from the court-martialed private's pay,

and \$701.05 has so far been deducted from Lieutenant Smith's pay.

Actually, only \$24.06 of the total thefts was obtained through use of the requisitions Lieutenant Smith had signed in blank, the remainder being obtained by the Private on forged slips. Lieutenant Smith admitted responsibility for the \$24.06, but sued for relief from the remainder.

However, the court held that had he complied with Army Regulations which required him to be present when clothing was drawn, all of the thefts would have been impossible.

The court accepted as true Lieutenant Smith's contention that he could not comply with the requirement to be present and still perform his many other duties.

"Plaintiff, then," said the court, "was faced with the dilemma of disobeying his commanding officer and letting recruits wait for their uniforms until he could be present, or of violating Army regulations, signing requisitions and receipts in blank and letting the clothing be issued in his absence. He chose the latter course."

"A soldier's highest duty is to obey Army regulations, and he is not bound to obey any order in conflict therewith," continued the court, stating that when it became apparent that he could not obey both his commander and Army Regulations, the plaintiff should have put that responsibility where it belonged, on the officer issuing the order making compliance impossible."

"Morally," declared the court, "plaintiff's claim has much to commend it to one who can give relief . . . but we can render judgment only on . . . the law as it is written. To relieve him of the harshness of the application of the law to this particular case plaintiff can only appeal to Congress."

Names In The News

Maj. Gen. Joseph Collins, accompanied by Lt. Col. J. K. Bush, Capt. Paul Melchamp, the general's aide, and two enlisted men, captured three Jap soldiers and killed three others in the dense jungle northwest of Kokumbona, Guadalcanal.

Maj. Gen. Alexander M. Alfonse Decaree, USMC, was also seen striding through the jungle near the Guadalcanal firing line.

Lt. G. J. Oxridger, pilot of a Flying Fortress returning to its British base from a raid, was about to crash-land his bomber in a field when he discovered that the space was a football ground filled with children, so he gave the one remaining engine full throttle, skimmed the field and set the plane down in a farmer's garden that was so small that mechanics later had to dismantle the craft to get it out. Other members of the crew, who bailed out were Lt. D. W. Hurlburt, copilot; 2nd Lt. D. L. Grand, navigator; 2nd Sgt. F. B. Zelmer, gunner; Sgt. S. P. Maxwell, gunner; R. H. Smith, gunner, and T. Sgt. E. A. Dasher, radio operator.

Lt. James Crawford piloted a Liberator bomber that bombed a Japanese vessel off Arawe, south coast of New Britain, then went back and machine-gunned it and set it afire.

Lt. J. C. Lentz, fighter pilot, was one of the survivors rescued by British destroyers that had sunk a submarine carrying five American airmen to an Italian prison camp. Others include Lt. Donald Bryan, and Lt. Earl Milchamp.

Lt. Ross C. Bales is pilot and Lt. Wilson McGough copilot of a Flying Fortress of the 8th AAF in London which has been named for President Roosevelt as a birthday tribute.

Lt. Christopher M. Psotka has been appointed Special Service Officer of the Air Base at Albrook Field, C. Z.

Col. Frank A. Armstrong piloted the first American bombing plane over German soil, in the rail on Wilhelmshaven and Emden, Germany by U. S. Flying Fortresses and Liberators. His crew included Lt. Col. Henry Berliner; Maj. C. E. Putnam; 1st Lt. R. J. Saltiniki; 1st Lt. S. D. Yaussy; T. Sgt. R. A. Savage; S. Sgt. Charles D. Hill; Sgt. J. E. Collette; S. Sgt. Donald Punstall, and S. Sgt. R. E. Erickson.

Lt. Harold L. Stouse, pilot, Lt. Joseph F. Trogan, Lt. Squire T. O'Connor, Lt. Jack W. Mathis, Lt. Jesse H. Elliott,

Sgts. Donald R. Richardson, Houston I. Brown, Theron S. Tupper, John A. Gierriotti, Calvin H. Owen, and Eldon W. Audiss were members of the crew of the Flying Fortress Eight Ball in the Wilhelmshaven and Emden raid. P. F. Gennessy is ground crew chief of the Flying Fortress Spook, bearing the slogan, "You'll be Sorry," which also participated in the raid.

Other Flying Fortresses which participated in the first raid on Germany proper were Carter and His Little Pills, piloted by Capt. J. W. Carter; Devil's Playmate, piloted by Lt. I. D. Benson; Royal Flush, piloted by Lt. Harold Beasley; and Connecticut Yankee, piloted by Lt. James Verlinis.

Col. Edson Raff of the American Parachutists, and Capt. Cyril D. W. McLaughlin are among the Americans stationed on the Southern Tunisian front at Gafsa.

Capt. Clifton Pyle, pilot of a Flying Fortress flying a high ranking American officer from Great Britain to Casablanca and back to Britain, disclosed how his bomber was lost for hours in fog and bad weather over the Atlantic on the return trip, and made an emergency landing in Northern Ireland with only 45 minutes gas supply left.

Capt. Frances Keegan Marquis, WAAC, now in North Africa, is the first woman to head the first unit of noncombat women soldiers to be sent abroad by the U. S. and is also the first woman to be in charge of a troop train, which she commanded when the WAAC contingent left the second training center at Daytona Beach, Fla., for an East Coast port of embarkation. Capt. Evelyn B. Nicholson is the detachment's executive officer. Her husband, Cpl. Bryan F. Nicholson, Inf., is overseas, also, but in a different part of the world. Lt. Joan E. Joosten, who is intelligence officer, censor, public relations officer, police officer and commander of the clerical platoon of the detachment, says her husband, Pvt. Paul S. Joosten is "somewhere in the U. S. Army service."

2nd Lts. Jean Hickey, Florence Combs, Pearl Lewick and Doris Neill, are among the Army nurses on duty with the Alaska Defense Command.

Maj. Charles Duke, CE, head of the Canal Survey Commission in Managua, Nicaragua, has been appointed Professor of Engineering at the military academy in Managua.

Marine Commandant Testifies

Supplementing information given by Maj. Gen. Alexander A. Vandegrift, USMC, last week, Lt. Gen. Thomas Holcomb, USMC, appeared before the House Naval Committee on 2 Feb. and reviewed Marine Corps events of the first year of the war and sketched plans for the future.

The expansion program in effect before Pearl Harbor had to be further enlarged immediately thereafter. Between 1 Jan. 1942 and 1 Jan. 1943, enlisted strength of Regulars and Reserves increased more than threefold as did the officer strength. Ground expeditionary forces increased well over three times, and aviation personnel increased over six times.

The total personnel, of ground, aviation and units not attached to expeditionary forces, serving beyond the United States on 1 Jan. 1943 far exceeded the strength of the Corps on 1 Jan. 1942, said General Holcomb. This was accomplished through voluntary enlistments, which now have been suspended.

General Holcomb gave an over-all picture of the expansion of training areas and facilities on the east and west coasts of the nation. Parris Island and San Diego are primarily for recruit training; Quantico is an OTC center; other areas are Fleet Marine Force training centers, aircraft and glider training posts, and artillery ranges.

Plans for utilizing women marines are under way to release male personnel for combat duty, the commandant stated.

Most parts of General Holcomb's statement have not been divulged.

Promote Capt. Merrill

The President on 4 Feb. nominated Capt. Aaron S. Merrill, USN, for promotion to temporary rear admiral.

Army Decorations and Awards

A comprehensive summary of the procedures to be followed by the Army in awarding decorations and awards has been prescribed by the War Department in Circular No. 391, 1942.

The circular lists the various decorations authorized, and cautions against use of stars of the American Defense Service Medal service ribbon to denote service overseas or in action, although such a practice is followed in the sea services. A device, other than a star, to indicate similar service with the Army is now under consideration," the circular states.

It is also pointed out that instructions regarding the Legion of Merit and Medal of Honor have been suspended. However, since publication of the circular, the President has issued an executive order (see page 604 of 23 Jan. issue of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL) concerning the Medal of Merit.

Every recommendation for a decoration submitted in proper form "will be acted upon (approved or disapproved)," declares the War Department, pointing out that failure to make final decision on each recommendation during the World War is the reason why awards are still being made to individuals for service during the first World War.

Text of the circular follows:

1. General policy.—The policy of the War Department is that acts of heroism and meritorious conduct of individual members of the Army and of units be adequately rewarded with sufficient promptness to insure beneficial results during the current war. Awards for individuals include decorations (AR 600-15, with C 2 to 6, Inc., and sec. III, Cir. 342, W. D., 1942), service medals (AR 600-65, 600-66, sec. I, Cir. 44, W. D., 1942, as amended by sec. II, Cir. 123, W. D., 1942, and Cir. 176, W. D., 1942), and commendations (AR 600-55). Awards for units include streamers for colors, standards, and distinguishing flags to denote service in war and meritorious service in action, and silver bands for guidons to denote meritorious service in action (par. 12, AR 260-10, and sec. III, Cir. 342, W. D., 1942).

2. Decorations.—a. General.—Authority to award decorations, other than the Medal of Honor, Distinguished Service Medal, Legion of Merit, and the Medal for Merit, has been delegated to commanders of field forces, either under the provisions of paragraph 6, AR 600-15 (C 6), or by specific instructions to commanders concerned. This action has been taken to permit the presentation of decorations as nearly coincidental with acts of heroism or outstanding service as practicable, but it should not be considered as a lowering of well-recognized standards or a substitution of hasty action for full investigation and evaluation of all recommendations.

b. Civilians.—The award of any decoration, medal, or ribbon to any civilian requires the approval of the President. Under no circumstances will an award of a decoration, medal or ribbon be made to any civilian without the express authority of the War Department in each individual case.

c. Legion of Merit and Medal for Merit.—Final action on the Legion of Merit and Medal for Merit has been delayed. All instructions which have been issued concerning these decorations are suspended and additional recommendations should not be submitted until receipt of further instructions.

d. Purple Heart.—The award of the Purple Heart by field commanders is now restricted to those individuals wounded in action. Posthumous awards to the next of kin of those killed in action or who die of wounds received in action are made by the War Department based upon receipt of casualty reports. An award for any singularly meritorious act or service is no longer authorized. (AR 600-45 (C 4)).

e. Silver Star.—(1) Now limited for award to officers or enlisted men of the Army. Legislation now before Congress would authorize the award of the Silver Star to persons who, while serving in any capacity with the Army of the United States, distinguish themselves by gallantry in action.

(2) Paragraph 53a (5), AR 600-40, which authorizes the wearing of silver citation stars on the service medal suspension ribbon or on the service ribbon pertinent thereto, has been rescinded, since all individuals entitled to wear the citation star are now authorized to apply for and receive the Silver Star decoration.

f. Limitation.—Not more than one of the several decorations will be awarded for the same act of heroism or extraordinary achievement, but this does not preclude the award of the Purple Heart posthumously or for a wound received during an act for which a person has or may receive another decoration.

g. Recommendation.—(1) Attention is directed to paragraph 16, AR 600-45, which prescribes the information to be included in and

the method of submitting recommendations for the award of decorations. Many cases are referred to the War Department with drafts of citations only inclosed, thus causing delay until the necessary information can be obtained. Recommending officers will insure that all recommendations for awards for individual acts of heroism or gallantry are accompanied by affidavits of eye-witnesses whose testimony should be stated in their own words describing the details of the act performed. Emphasis should be placed on the data supporting a recommendation and not on the preparation of a citation. Recommendations for those decorations which are authorized for meritorious service covering an appreciable period of time should contain a complete description of the service rendered in such detail that the War Department Decorations Board may determine whether the service rendered was in fact of such a character as to meet the requirements of the law as to responsibility and merit.

(2) Recommendations for the award of decorations may be initiated by any officer having information of the facts either as an eyewitness or from the testimony of persons who have personal knowledge of were eye-witnesses. Recommendations are normally submitted through regular channels to the War Department or to the commander authorized to make the award. However, when an officer in the chain of command is recommended by a junior the recommendation may be forwarded to the next higher headquarters direct.

(3) All recommendations which have been submitted in proper form will be acted upon (approved or disapproved) by a commander authorized to make the award. Failure to act is the reason why awards are still being made to individuals for service during the first World War.

h. Reports.—The failure of commanders to report promptly the award and presentation of all decorations to The Adjutant General, as required by paragraphs 4 and 6, AR 600-45, is the cause of much embarrassment to the War Department, the recipients, and their relatives. Not less than three copies of each general order issued by any commander making an award will be forwarded promptly to The Adjutant General.

i. Supply.—To insure prompt presentation, the headquarters of each commander authorized to make awards should maintain a supply of all decorations unless those higher than he is authorized to award may be readily obtained from other sources. Due care will be exercised by all officers having custody of decorations to insure that they do not fall into unauthorized hands and proper record will be maintained of each decoration delivered by number.

j. Posthumous awards and awards to men missing in action.—Commanders who have awarded decorations posthumously or to men missing in action who desire that presentation to the next of kin be made by the War Department will so indicate in reports to The Adjutant General. It is not necessary to forward the actual decorations.

3. Medals.—a. General.—Because of the amount of metal involved, the striking of new medals (except the Good Conduct Medal), including the American Defense Service Medal, the Army of Occupation of Germany Medal, and the American, European-African-Middle Eastern and Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medals for the current war, has been postponed until after the war. Service ribbons will be supplied gratuitously in lieu of medals to those entitled to them.

b. Battle stars.—Bronze stars are worn on the service ribbon of the Victory Medal to show that the wearer is entitled to wear a corresponding number of battle clasps (not service clasps) for battle participation (major operation or defensive sector) as prescribed in AR 600-65. A similar procedure will be followed on the appropriate service ribbon for the current war. However, bronze stars will be worn only for those operations in the current war announced in War Department general orders.

c. American Defense Service Medal.—The wearing of stars on the American Defense Service Medal service ribbon to denote service overseas, exposure to hostile attack, or battle participation while a member of the Army of the United States is unauthorized and will be discontinued. (See sec. I, Cir. 44, W. D., 1942, as amended by sec. II, Cir. 123, W. D., 1942.) This is contrary to practice in the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard as members of these services may wear a star to indicate duty with the fleet or at a base outside the continental United States prior to December 7, 1941. A device, other than a star, to indicate similar service with the Army is now under consideration by the War Department.

4. Streamers.—Overseas commanders will be provided with a supply of streamers denoting service in the appropriate global theater. Service streamers should be added to the colors, standards, or distinguishing flags of all units in or joining their commands, with appropriate ceremonies, as soon as practicable. Service streamers will be replaced with battle streamers when units are entitled to them for

participation in specific operations announced in War Department general orders. See paragraph 12, AR 260-10.

5. Chevrons.—Wound and war service chevrons will not be authorized for service during the current war, but those individuals entitled to wear them for service in the first World War may continue to do so (par. 46d, AR 600-40). The Purple Heart has been authorized for wounds. Service overseas will be shown by the appropriate theater service ribbon. These have been authorized by Executive Order 9265, November 6, 1942. Overseas commanders will be furnished an adequate supply of these ribbons at an early date without requisition.

6. Battle participation.—The operations of field units are continually undergoing study with a view to establishing clear cut battles or campaigns for which battle stars and streamers may be authorized. Those operations which will entitle participating individuals and units to battle stars and battle streamers, respectively, will be announced in War Department general orders periodically.

7. Wearing service ribbons and appurtenances.—The policy of the War Department in the matter of awards for service during this war is broader than ever before and therefore subject to greater abuse by irresponsible individuals. All commanders by frequent inspections will assure themselves that only authorized decorations, service ribbons, battle stars, chevrons, etc., are worn by members of their commands.

8. Additional pay for holders of certain decorations.—Enlisted men awarded the Medal of Honor, the Distinguished Service Cross, the Distinguished Service Medal, the Distinguished Flying Cross, or the Soldier's Medal are entitled to additional pay at the rate of \$2.00 per month from the date of the act of heroism or extraordinary achievement on which the award is based. See AR 35-1500.

New Books

"Fort Brown Historical," by Chaplain Joseph C. Sides, USA. Published by The Naylor Company, San Antonio, Tex. A history of Ft. Brown, Tex., border post on the Rio Grande.

"The Sergeant Says," by Sergeant Jimmy Cannon, edited by Frank Sullivan, with a foreword by Paul Gallico. Published by Alfred A. Knopf. A series of sketches and dialogues making up a portrait of the American in khaki.

"Into the Valley," a skirmish of the Marines, by John Hersey, with illustrations by Maj. Donald L. Dickson, USMC. Published by Alfred A. Knopf. Not a "news" book, but an attempt to bring to the five senses of the reader the actuality of one skirmish that might have occurred anywhere.

"The Abingdon Party Book," by Ethel Owen. Published by the Abingdon Press. A book of original planned parties, games and various forms of entertainment and menus to make it easy for the hostess.

"The Fun Encyclopedia," by E. O. Harbin published by the Abingdon-Cokesbury Press. An all purpose, entertainment plan-book for the club, school, church and playground.

Death Gratuity Payment

The Comptroller General this week held in decision B. 28242 that where a deceased soldier had designated two beneficiaries to receive the six months' death gratuity payment provided by the act of 17 Dec. 1919, as amended, and the claim of the first designated beneficiary, and of the deceased soldier, has been disproved because the evidence submitted did not clearly establish that she was dependent upon him for support, or otherwise had an insurable interest in him, the claim of the second designated beneficiary, brother of the deceased soldier, may not be considered unless the first beneficiary—who may desire to submit additional evidence tending to show dependency—has relinquished her right to claim the gratuity payment.

Ship Command for Aide

Capt. John L. McCrea, naval aide to President Roosevelt for more than two years, and a member of the recent Casablanca party, has been assigned to command of one of the Navy's largest ships, according to a white House announcement.

Captain McCrea, who requested active

service, has been the President's naval aide since October, 1940. He will be succeeded by Rear Admiral Wilson Brown who, according to the White House statement, was in command of a task force in the Pacific which "won an outstanding victory for us in March of last year."

Admiral Brown was the first naval aide to be appointed by President Roosevelt after he assumed office in 1933. He is a former superintendent of the Naval Academy at Annapolis.

Gen. Somervell in Teheran

Lt. Gen. Brehon B. Somervell, now on an inspection tour of the Persian Gulf service command, has discussed the recent Casablanca conference with Russian supply representatives in Iran. He declared that the "top item is to get maximum supplies through to Russia," and said that the Persian Gulf route was "the most favorable approach," although its distance from home and port facilities are a considerable problem.

Accompanying General Somervell on his inspection trip are Brig. Gen. R. W. Crawford, chief of the Service of Supply in the Middle East; Brig. Gen. A. C. Wedemeyer, of the War Plans Division, General Staff Corps in Washington; and Maj. Frederick Wildman, Air Force supply expert.

Negro Advisor Quits

Resigning in protest against alleged discriminatory practices of the Army Air Forces with regard to Negro training, Judge William H. Hastie, Negro civilian aide to the Secretary of War, has disclosed that his resignation was further precipitated by the Air Forces' decision to set up a "segregated" Negro officer candidate school at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for ground crew officers.

Judge Hastie said that permitting Negroes to attend officer schools without segregation has a tendency to break down discrimination, and that his criticism of the establishment of a segregated training center for Negro pilots at Tuskegee, Ala., has been ignored.

WAACs at Band School

Four WAACs, two from Ft. Des Moines, Ia., and two from Daytona Beach, Fla., have been selected to attend the Army Music School, at Ft. Myer, Va., to study as Army band leaders. Upon graduation the WAACs will be appointed first leaders (master sergeants), not warrant officers, since there is no authority for WAAC warrant officers.

The WAACs are Mary Belle Jane Nissly, Margery Pickett, Mary T. Nelson and Florence A. Love.

Allied Commander in Europe

Announcement was made in London yesterday that Lieutenant General Frank M. Andrews, USA, has been appointed as Allied Commander in the European Theatre. General Andrews, an air officer and first commanding General of the GHQ Air Force, has been recently commanding general of United States Forces in the Middle East. Prior to that he commanded the Caribbean Defense Command.

It was stated that the appointment affected in no way the status of Lieutenant General Dwight D. Eisenhower as commander of Allied Forces in North Africa.

General Andrews was quoted as saying that the offensive against Germany will be increased to soften the Axis up for invasion. Bomber and submarine forces will be developed as rapidly as material reaches England. He said that he was delighted with the expected elaboration of the air forces.

More Navy Funds

President Roosevelt yesterday asked Congress to appropriate an additional four billion dollars for the Navy. He said this amount was needed to cover requirements that have arisen since the budget was sent to the Capitol.

Of the total, one billion was for ordnance and stores, 800 million for Yards and Docks, 562 million for aeronautics, 495 million for pay, subsistence and transportation, and the balance distributed through other items, with 562 millions representing additional funds needed under the current fiscal year.

LUCKY STRIKE MEANS FINE TOBACCO!

"Getting ready for auction day." Painted from life on a Southern farm by Aaron Bohrod.



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